THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

PRICE TWO CENTS.] PHILADELPHIA, TUESDAY, AUGUST 2, 1864. [PRICE TWO CENTS.

THIRD EDITION.

ARMY OF POTOMAC.

THE LATE REPULSE.

OUR SPECIAL REPORT

EFFECTS ON FUTURE OPERATIONS.

ADVANTAGES ACCRUING TO REBELS.

OUR LOSSES IN LATE ATTACK.

FLAGS OF TRUCE REFUSED BY THE ENEMY.

Special to The Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, August 2.—Advices from the Army of the Potomac have been received up to ten o'clock yesterday morning. The unsuccessful attempt on the lines of Petersburg has been succeeded by a lull, which will probably last for some time, and excludes the hope of any great military operations for some days.

In Northern Virginia we shall doubtless have a series of minor operations, with a view to the expulsion of the invading force from the valley of the Shenandoah. Meanwhile the failure of Saturday last will have encouraged Lee to make still bolder demonstrations in this vicinity—Maryland and Pennsylvania.

Energetic measures, however, have been taken to meet these designs; and although details of the amount of force in the vicinity are not allowable, it is not improper to say that we have on the lines covering Washington, Maryland, and Pennsylvania, a force equal in itself to an army. Such appears to be the military aspect of affairs both in the East and West.

On Monday morning an informal application was made to the enemy by the Medical Director of the 9th Corps for a truce to bury the dead between our lines and those of the enemy, and to supply the wants of such of our wounded as still remained there.

The enemy demanded a formal application from General Meade to General Lee. Such an application was conveyed by Major Lydee, of Burnside's staff. The result of this application has not yet transpired. Our losses in Saturday's fight have not been definitely ascertained yet.

[BY ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

WASHINGTON, August 2.—Despatches from headquarters of the Army of the Potomac to July 31, 9 P. M., say that the exact losses in the battle of yesterday have not been officially ascertained, but as near as can be judged, will foot up about twenty-five hundred, not including the missing, and many believe the figures will turn out to be larger.

In the hospitals of the 9th Corps, the 1st Division has 266; the 2d Division, 307; the 3d Division, 341; the 4th Division (colored), 623; besides a large number lying on the field, between the lines, who cannot be got off.

The 18th Corps lost nearly 300 men, while Turner's Division, of the 10th Corps, had nearly 400 killed and wounded.

A flag of truce was sent out to the enemy today for the purpose of getting the remainder off the field, but it was refused, the reason not being given.

General Butler also sent a flag of truce from his lines to-day, which was also refused, the officer giving no reason except his orders, which were peremptory, not to receive a flag under any circumstances.

They also refuse to exchange papers, and the men are so closely watched by their officers that they have no chance of exchanging, though they are always willing to do so.

There must be some good reason for this, and many believe their line is very weak, while others think they have some extensive move on foot, and are afraid of its becoming known to us.

The raid into Pennsylvania may be the reason and they wish to keep it as quiet as possible. All the wounded that have been brought in are being well cared for, the medical arrangements being ample.

The lines of the two armies are about the same as before the battle, and picket firing has been constantly kept up since its termination.

The number of prisoners captured and brought in was 292, the highest rank among them being a captain. They are a healthy-looking set of men, but their dress presents the usually dirty and ragged appearance.

The reports sent yesterday morning that the colored troops had captured an entire brigade had no foundation in fact, every prisoner taken having been brought in by white men.

The following officers, mostly captured from General Hunter's command in the Shenandoah valley on May 20, came into our lines yesterday, having escaped from Lynchburg on the 19th and made their way here:—

M. V. Street, 1st N. Y. Cavalry.
J. H. Anderson, 1st N. Y. Cavalry.
P. S. Reader, 5th Va. (Union) Cavalry.
H. Penniman, 1st Maryland Infantry.

LATER.

A Flag of Truce Allowed.

Later advices from Headquarters up to 7 o'clock A. M., of August 1, says:—"A flag of truce is now prevailing, and a party have gone out to bury the dead, and bring off the wounded.

"The number is represented as being quite large."

Union Prisoners at Lynchburg.

The following, with a large number of others, still remain confined at Lynchburg, and are suffering much from want of proper food.

Colonel Miller, 167th New York Vols., slightly wounded
Major Forbes, 2d Mass. Cavalry, very slightly wounded
Captain R. S. Hutchinson, 8th Massachusetts Volunteer Infantry, wounded.
Captain A. Hunt, 28th Ohio Volunteer Infantry, wounded.
Captain S. D. Sudden, 5th New York Heavy Artillery.
Lieutenant Lewis, 12th Pennsylvania Cavalry.
Lieutenant J. A. Hodel, 1st Maryland Artillery.
Lieutenant H. S. Hamilton, 160th New York.
Lieutenant A. C. Pickenbaugh, 6th Western Virginia Cavalry.
Lieutenant Emery, 2d Massachusetts Cavalry, wounded.
Lieutenant Burns, 13th New Jersey Infantry.
Franklin Humphreys, 2d Massachusetts Cavalry.
Lieutenant G. W. Crout, 104th Pennsylvania Infantry.
Lieutenant A. S. Harrington, 18th Connecticut Infantry, very sick.
Adjutant A. C. Hastings, 7th Pennsylvania Reserves.
Lieutenant J. W. Core, 6th West Virginia Cavalry.
Lieutenant C. H. Long, 1st P. H. B.
Lieutenant W. H. Mathews, 1st P. H. B.

They were nearly all captured, on the 20th of June, in the Shenandoah valley.

Markets by Telegraph.

NEW YORK, August 2.—Flour firm; sales of 14,000 bbls at $10 20@10 25 for State, $10 25@12 for Ohio, and $10 75@13 for southern. Wheat steady; sales of 100,000 bushels at $2 22@2 40 for Chicago Spring, $2 28@2 30 for Milwaukie Club, and $2 52@2 60 Corn firm; sales of 25,000 bushels at $1 58 afloat. Pork firm; sales of 1000 barrels at $40 40@40 25 for Mess. Lard firm at 20c. Whisky quiet at $1 73@1 74.

Receipts of Flour, 14,700 barrels; Wheat, 60,000 bushels; Corn, 30,000 bushels. Gold is quoted at $2 56.

NEW YORK, August 2.—Stocks are steady. Chicago and Rock Island, 113½; Cumberland Coal, 91; Illinois Central, 129; Michigan Southern, 85½; New York Central, 130½; Pennsylvania Coal, 123; Reading, 137; Hudson River, 125½; Erie, 112½. One year Certificates of Indebtedness, 97½. 7 3-10's, 107; 5-20 Coupons, 107; Coupon 6's, 1864, Registered, 105.

GEN. GRANT'S ARMY.

GREAT BATTLE BEFORE PETERSBURG.

CAUSE OF THE REPULSE.

WHOLE REGIMENTS CUT TO PIECES.

GRAPHIC ACCOUNT OF ENGAGEMENT

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

IN THE FIELD BEFORE PETERSBURG, July 30, via WASHINGTON, August 1.—The long-talked of, long-hunted-at, patiently-waited-for, and finally successful springing of a mine, under a Rebel fortification, was accomplished this morning at daybreak, causing almost as much surprise in our ranks, where it was not expected, as it must have caused among the enemy's.

Lest some of your readers may not understand the principle of mining, I will simply state it consists in running an excavation or burrow through the ground to a point directly underneath the work to be blown up. Having so burrowed to the proper point, the size of the excavation is increased to the capacity required. Such an amount of gunpowder as will be requisite to blow up the work overhead is then placed in this receptacle, a train or fuse is laid to the mouth or starting place, and when ready this is ignited, this fire soon running to the secreted magazine, exploding it, and utterly destroying anything over it.

In this instance the fortification blown up was five hundred feet from and opposite Burnside's centre division, commanded by General Potter, consisting of six pieces of artillery, and was held by the 18th South Carolina Volunteers.

As near as I can understand, the reason for demolishing this work was that it would prove a great obstacle to an assaulting party were an attack to be made on what was otherwise deemed to be the enemy's salient point. The removal of this obstacle, then, was only part of a grand programme for the capture of this position; the destruction of the fort being complete, our troops were to rush over its ruins, and by a vigorous assault, cut the centre of the enemy's second line of works, situated on the crest of hills beyond, and thus force them to abandon at least the works in our immediate front; but fate, or the great guns, or an alliance of the two, proved too powerful, and we were unsuccessful.

As a preliminary, we have done considerable manœuvring the past week, endeavoring to weaken this front by drawing men from it for the protection of other points; and if a report that they have but three divisions on this side of the Appomattox river be true, I think we must have succeeded very effectually.

And, again, if it is true that the impregnability of the enemy's lines is a proven fact, I suppose the artillery firing of which I speak in this morning's despatch as having been almost unceasing during the night, may be termed another preliminary, serving, as it must have done, to annoy the enemy, and consequently leave him in a worse condition for the succeeding shock.

In pursuance of the order of attack, the 1st, 2d, and 4th Divisions of the 9th Corps were massed opposite the doomed fort, the 1st, under General Leasle, being the assaulting column, supported by the 2d, while the 4th brought up the rear. The latter division, it will be remembered, is composed entirely of colored regiments.

All being in readiness, the 14th New York Heavy Artillery crouching close to our works, ready to spring out at the signal, fire was applied to the fuse, and shortly after four o'clock a dull rumbling explosion, a terrific quaking of the earth, and a sudden beclouding of the atmosphere in the vicinity of the fort, told our men the time was arrived when they should start to the attack.

Away bounded the 14th, followed by the remainder of the division. Fiercely opened the Rebel artillery on them. As fiercely was their fire replied to by our gunners, and amid this infernal din, and the yet unsettled dust, our brave soldiers reached the edge of the crater formed by the explosion, ere the astonished enemy had recovered from the confusion into which they had been thrown. Some who were evidently puzzled to account for the strange doings were taken prisoners; but those who realized the facts of the case escaped as speedily as possible.

The spectacle presented in the crater would have awed most men; but our soldiers are inured to scenes of horror, and are but slightly affected by them. In the crater, which is of an elliptical form, and about fifty feet long, were to be seen men, mangled, dusty, and stunned; limbs, arms, feet, and heads of men protruding through the crevices in the earth, mixing up with fragments of splintered and half buried implements of warfare.

To say the truth, our men had but little time to moralize. There was work before them. The dead must be buried, the wounded dragged from their premature graves, and two pieces—all that were visible of the original complement of six pieces of artillery—must be exhumed; being perfect, they could be used against the enemy, who were busily engaged throwing shot and shell against them from such points as covered this part of their own lines.

Details quickly performed these duties, while the attacking columns were re-formed for the assault on the enemy's second or rear line of works. The formation being completed found them in much the same position in column as when they left our works. Presently the order "Forward" was sounded, and as the infantry marched quickly towards the enemy, two guns, served from the crater, told the fact that the Rebel guns had been turned against their late possessors.

Onward moved the attacking column through a heavy fire—a fire each moment becoming hotter, as heretofore unseen batteries opened on them from front and flank. Still onward, and still more galling became that terrible fire, which, now that they neared their destination, was poured on them from all points—from front, from rear, from right, from left.

It soon became apparent that the works could not be taken at that charge, that they were already repulsed, and must retire. So they turned, fell back slowly for awhile, mended their pace, moved quicker and quicker, until, getting to some extent without range of some of the batteries, their pace subsided into a walk again.

The 4th Division colored troops having been inactive to this time, were ordered to the charge. They started well; but arriving near the concentration of fire, found it too warm, and hesitated. Their officers cheered them on; they moved a little further forward, again faltered, were again urged to go forward by their officers; still they faltered; entreaties turned to threats; but both were alike useless.

Gradually turning, the men retreated pell-mell to the rear, and, becoming mixed up with the white troops, had liked to have created a panic. Had they been attacked at this moment, as they were shortly afterwards, there is no saying what the consequences might have been; but they could scarcely have failed to be very disastrous.

As it was, the enemy procrastinated his attack to our advantage, allowing us to fully straighten out our lines and otherwise prepare for his attack. Then on he came, yi-yi-ing considerably. As in our case, however, they were completely foiled, and notwithstanding he repeated his exertions, it was to always meet the same fate.

Our troops were finally ordered to retire within our own works, which they did in good order, General Harrranft's Brigade of General Wilcox's Division remaining within the crater to cover the rear. The enemy, now thinking he had some game sure, attacked Hartranft with great violence, but was bloodily repulsed. The remainder of our forces having arrived within shelter of our works, General Hartranft now attempted to follow with his brigade, and for the first time discovered that he was in great danger of being bagged, by reason of the enemy having craftily impeded his road. By equal cunning, however, he succeeded in extricating the greater portion of his troops, although he could not save his entire command. His loss in prisoners will not prove large, however.

General Bartlett, of Ledlie's Division, a new appointee, happening to be with his brigade, was captured by the enemy. It will be remembered that General Bartlett lost a leg at Port Hudson, and used a false one: that being broken in the last melee, rendered it impossible for this gallant young general to move—hence his capture.

Thus ended this first mining operation and attack against the enemy's works. If it effected nothing else, it developed the strength of the Rebel works at the point where the attack was made. Our losses are not as large as those of the Rebels. It is estimated that in the crater alone upwards of two hundred and fifty of them were killed outright, most of them being buried alive. All our wounded were brought within our lines, and many prisoners.

We were unable, however, to bring off the captured artillery. It was used with good effect against the enemy while it was in our hands, though since the fighting ceased yesterday a most ominous silence has prevailed. The weather is excessively hot again.

KENTUCKY MILITARY ITEMS.

THE EXECUTION AT HENDERSON.

Some time since General Burbridge, commanding this district, issued an order that for every Union citizen shot by guerillas two of the Rebel prisoners in our hands should be put to death. The killing of Poole is too fresh in the minds of our readers to need repetition here. John P. Powell and William Thompson, belonging to the Rebel army, were selected and sent to Henderson, to be shot in retaliation for the killing of Poole.

These men have only been about six weeks in the Rebel service, and are from Daviess county, Kentucky. They are young men, Powell about twenty-three, and Thompson between eighteen and twenty years of age. These men were publicly executed at Henderson on Friday morning, in obedience to the order of General Burbridge. We have been unable to learn any of the details of the execution.

Saturday the commander of the Rebel forces sent the following order to the citizens of Henderson:—

HEADQUARTERS SYDNEY AND SORRY'S CONFEDERATE REGIMENT, July 23, 1864.—To the citizens of Henderson:—On yesterday two Confederate soldiers were shot to death in the streets of your city. They died instantly. They condemned, their entire command condemned, as earnestly as any citizen of Kentucky, the wounding of Mr. James E. Rankin, and the plundering in your city. But they are gone, and their murder is another crime added to the damnable catalogue of the despotism that rules you. We are Confederate soldiers. We fight for the liberties our sires bequeathed us.

We have not made, nor will we make, war upon citizens and women. Let not your people be excited by any further apprehension that we will disturb the peace of your community by the arrest of Union men, or any interference with them, unless they place themselves in the attitude of combatants. Such conduct would be cowardly, and we scorn it. We are in arms to meet and battle with soldiers—not tyrannize over citizens and frighten women and children. We move with our lives in our hands. We are fighting not for booty, but for liberty; to disenthrall our loved Southern land from the horrible despotism under which it has bled and suffered so much.

We know our duty, and will do it as soldiers and men, even if what are denominated "Southern sympathizers" be arrested by the tyrants that lord it over you. We would scorn to retaliate by arresting Union men who had not complicity in the matter, but our retaliation will be upon soldiers. Let not the non-combatants of your community be further excited by any fear that we will disturb them; all Union men who may have left home on our account may safely return. In war soldiers should do the fighting.

The brave sons of our beloved land, so far, have triumphantly resisted the cruel crusade of Northern vandals; and we trust in God that she—our "Dixie"—may soon stand forth before the world a reorganized Republic—the grave of patriots and the home of freemen.

L. A. SYDNEY, Col. Commanding, C. S. A.
R. B. L. SORRY, Lieutenant-Colonel.
J. WALKER TAYLOR,
Of Maj. Gen Buckner's Com., C. S. A.

The Hundred-Day Men and the Draft.

The Albany *Evening Journal* of Saturday says:—

"General Sandford had a long consultation with Governor Seymour, to whom he detailed the result of his visit to Washington, and the decision come to by the War Department on the question at issue. The expectation now is, from the visit just concluded, that there will be new orders issued, which will tend to the speedy organization of various militia regiments, and their prompt departure for Washington. Governor Seymour, it is stated, will issue a circular in a few days, which will convey to the public all the information they desire relative to the exemption of the hundred-day men from the draft."

The following is the answer of the War Department to the protest made by General Sandford:—

"WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON CITY, July 26, 1864.—Major-General Charles W. Sandford, commanding New York State Militia:—General: By direction of the Secretary of War, I inclose to you a copy of the opinion of the Solicitor of the War Department upon the subject referred to in your letter to the Secretary, who directs me to say that he coincides in the views of the law taken by the Solicitor, and that should any of the New York militia mustered into service under the recent call of the President be drafted while in the service, and claim exemption on that ground, the case will be determined in accordance with the tenor of the act of Congress as interpreted by the Solicitor in the aforesaid opinion.

"The Secretary further directs me to say that, as the rights of militia in the service at the time of the draft are defined by the act of Congress, he conceives it unnecessary for the Department to make any order on the subject until some claim or real controversy shall arise.

"I am, General, very respectfully, your obedient servant, C. A. DANA,
"Assistant Secretary of War."

The Fighting Strength of England.

According to the London *Spectator*, which devotes an elaborate article to the subject, the available fighting strength of England is small. Nominally, there are 84,000 regular troops, 102,000 militia, and 160,000 volunteers, but really not more than 50,000 are available for foreign service, and of these but 25,000 would be troops of the line. The *Spectator* adds:—

"Even allowing that the militia and volunteers would suffice to defend Great Britain—and it would be madness to leave them to themselves unsupported by regular troops—there would still remain Ireland to be garrisoned, and the depots to be taken into account. In practice no general who was also a politician would, unless the country were in extremis, leave Ireland without a garrison of 20,000 men, or remove the Guards, or an equivalent force, beyond the limits of Great Britain. This is a deduction of 32,000 men to begin with, and if we resumed a reasonable proportion between the different arms of the service, counted, for instance, as we ought to do, five men of the line to one of every other arm, the country has scarcely a force of 40,000 men available to meet a sudden foreign demand. It could not send much more than that number, for instance, to defend Denmark, or prevent the invasion of Holland, or resist the annexation of Belgium.

"All this while the country is paying, to employ round numbers and rather understate the case, £14,000,000 sterling a year for the maintenance of its army. That is, in other words, it is paying £166 a year for every regular soldier now employed on the garrisons of Great Britain and Ireland, every soldier retained at home costing on an average the keep of eight agricultural laborers or three skilled artisans, he himself being all the while strictly a non-producer—a being who, if he does not defend us, is not only a loss but a nuisance. Whenever this expense is put before the departments, the regular habit is to deny the facts, to quote the whole number of the army upon the muster-roll, and the whole amount of cash voted for its support, and assert point-blank that every soldier costs, when departments, ordnance horses, experiments, and every other expense are included, about £190 a year, that it has always been so, and that it will remain so to the end of time. That estimate presupposes that a soldier must cost about £2 a week—his cost as a laborer in his cottage being, say 4s. a week—or the highest average rate paid to the skilled workman, in itself a large demand upon the credulity and the purses of British taxpayers. In reality, however, the demand is much greater, for the estimate is made up entirely without regard to the Indian budget, which bears the whole expense of the Indian army, wages, departments, ordnance, clothing, transport, and depots which in fact absorbs nearly one-half the army as completely as if it were a foreign country. There remain the colonies, which, in obedience partly to real necessity and partly to excessive reluctance to irritate the colonists, we still garrison at our own expense, but taking the force employed for their defense at 25,000 men, we still spend more than £14,000,000 on 110,000 soldiers, or £136 per man. Meanwhile the Emperor of the French retains the control of 600,000 men, all available for foreign service, all more or less fit for duty, and more or less thoroughly trained, for £13,000,000 sterling or £65 a man. He controls Europe for half the money it takes to make our skulking clearly visible to the world, and he all the while has to pay the officers, to whom we sell commissions at a price which leaves their pay a very moderate interest on the money invested."

—A boy thirteen years old, in Hartford, drowned himself on Monday in order to escape the cruel treatment to which he was subjected by his father. It seems that the latter had long been harsh to this boy, as to others of his family, and that the boy told his mother that he should drown himself. He was again whipped by his father very severely on Sunday morning. On Monday, when he went in bathing with other boys, he told them also of his intention to drown himself, but they thought lightly of his threat, and did not believe, even after his refusal to come out when they did, that he really meant to drown himself. But when they came out, he remained in—deliberately went out into deep water, and was drowned.

EXTRA!

FOURTH EDITION.

OUR SPECIAL DESPATCHES

FROM PETERSBURG.

FLAG OF TRUCE GRANTED.

REBEL SOLDIERS BLOWN UP ON SATURDAY.

NAME OF THEIR REGIMENT.

A SCARE AT ROCKVILLE.

SHENANDOAH VALLEY.

THE REBEL TROOPS THERE.

NUMBER TWENTY-EIGHT THOUSAND.

MOSEBY IN MONTGOMERY CO., MD.

RUMORS OF A FIGHT WITH OUR TROOPS

Special to The Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, August 2.—The boat from the army brings but little news. All has remained quiet since the fight on Saturday. The Rebels at first refused the flag of truce, to care for the dead and wounded who were between the lines of the two armies, firing on all who approached. Finally they granted one, and all were cared for.

The Soldiers in the Captured Fort.

A deserter says the 1st South Carolina Regiment was the regiment on duty at the Rebel fort blown up in front of Petersburg. It was formerly of Jenkins' old brigade, and was commanded by Colonel Higood. At the time of the explosion the regiment numbered but two hundred and fifty men, having been badly cut up in previous service.

A Squad of Rebel Cavalry.

Last night at about 8 o'clock some two hundred Rebel guerillas, supposed to be of Moseby's command, made their appearance at a point three miles above Rockville, having crossed the river at Nolan's Ferry.

A Scare at Rockville.

Parties living in that vicinity imagining that these guerillas were the advance guard of a large invading force, immediately skedaddled, and their reports caused some excitement in this direction.

Troops were sent from here last night to intercept the Rebels, but they were nowhere to be found, having returned to the Virginia side of the river.

An orderly came hurrying into Headquarters, at a late hour last night from Fort Reno, near Tenallytown, and reported that the Rebels were advancing in large force in the direction of Tenallytown. Due investigation showed that the report had no foundation whatever.

The Rebel Troops at Charleston.

We learn from a well-informed party who left Charleston a few weeks ago, that Charleston harbor is garrisoned by the following Rebel troops:—1st South Carolina Artillery, Colonel Rhett; 2d South Carolina Artillery, Colonel Frederick; 1st South Carolina Infantry, all of the Confederate regular service; also the 32d Georgia, and 18th Mississippi.

From Sherman's Army.

Advices from General Sherman's army, state there has been no fighting.

Special to The Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, August 2.—An apparently well informed deserter from Lee's army, who has arrived within our lines, states that the Rebel troops operating in the Shenandoah valley are those of Early's and Breckinridge's commands. Early's troops were the first sent up the valley, and on the eve of starting they drew rations for eighteen thousand men. Breckinridge's command, which followed, numbered about ten thousand men. There is no truth, he says, in the report that the raiders have been joined by A. P. Hill's Corps; for, up to Tuesday last, Hill's troops were in the intrenchments at Petersburg.

The published statement that Anderson's and Heath's Divisions were detached from before Petersburg and sent to Richmond to look after General Hancock, leaving only A. P. Hill's Corps within the defenses at Petersburg, is also incorrect. Heath's and Anderson's Divisions compose Hill's Corps, and they were in the defenses of Petersburg at the time of the fighting on Saturday.

The report has reached Washington that a party of Rebels, supposed to be of Moseby's gang, yesterday captured the Frederick stage and passengers, just beyond Clarksburg, in Montgomery county, and later in the day some of our forces encountered them in Clarksburg and a fight ensued, the result of which has not been learned.

DESTITUTION AT CHAMBERSBURG.

CHAMBERSBURG, August 2.—We are well supplied with provisions here at present, and all supplies should be of a kind that will preserve.

There is great want of clothing and bedding.

(Signed), A. K. MCCLURE,
J. A. EYSTER,
WM. MCCLELLAN.

Resignation of a Surgeon-General.

HARRISBURG, August 2.—Surgeon-General King has resigned, and is succeeded by the former Assistant-Surgeon-General, Joseph A Phillips, of Pittsburg.

General King retires with the full confidence and esteem of every member of the State Government. He will at once resume the practice of his profession at Pittsburg.

The Desolations of War.

A correspondent of the Nashville *Union*, who has explored the region passed over by Sherman's army, says:—

"From Chattanooga to Marietta there is presented to the eye one vast sheet of misery. The fugitives from ruined villages or deserted fields seek shelter in the mountains. Cities sacked, towns burnt, population decimated, are so many evidences of the fearful guilt that rests upon the chiefs of this most wicked and causeless Rebellion. All along the roads are great wheat-fields in which no sickle will enter; crops sufficient to feed all New England are to be lost for want of laborers.

"The owners have been driven into the Rebel army by a merciless conscription, and the blacks have been sent further South. I saw enough of this country to get a most vivid and painful impression of the horrors of war. 'This is a beautiful country,' exclaimed a friend, as his eyes for the first time looked upon the gentle undulations of the valleys, terminating in the windings of the rivers, flanked by the majestic barriers of the mountains. The entire country, in almost every rood of it, is a battle-field, trodden over by both armies. In every town the more public buildings and the more conspicuous residences have been devoured by fire or riddled with shot and shell. Used as headquarters, or for Rebel commissary stores, or occupied by prominent Rebels, such buildings have become singled out for destruction. In some instances churches have not escaped. They have been stripped for firewood or converted into barracks and hospitals. In the towns one is struck with the absence of young men and men in middle life. Fences are demolished, and here and there a lordly mansion stands an unsightly ruin."

DEATH OF JOHN GRIGG, ESQ.

We regret to announce the decease of JOHN GRIGG, Esq., which occurred about noon today at his residence, in West Walnut street. He was apparently in good health, but was seized this morning with apoplexy, which terminated fatally, notwithstanding every effort of medical skill.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

THE LATE CAPTAIN ELLIOTT.—At one o'clock, this afternoon, the remains of the late Captain Thomas H. Elliott, of General Geary's staff, were laid in state in Independence Hall, where they were visited by a large number of the friends of the deceased.

The body was in an air-tight coffin with glass face, and covered with the American flag. The sword of the deceased and the steel engraving were placed on the lid of the coffin. Members of the 28th and 29th Pennsylvania Regiments acted as the guard of honor.

The Committee appointed at the meeting of the associates of the deceased reported the following resolutions, which were adopted:—

Whereas, A brother officer and soldier, Captain Thomas H. Elliott, A. A. G., has met death upon the battle-field where his heroic spirit led that duty called brave and *otherwise*, by his many virtues he has endeared himself to us as a companion and soldier, therefore

Resolved, That on this solemn day and this solemn occasion, the grieved friends of the lamented Captain Elliott have met together to express their heartfelt feelings and deep grief at this sudden, yet not unexpected bereavement.

Resolved, That we feel it our duty as soldiers and friends, to hand down to posterity the virtues of this brave soldier who has endeared himself to all who knew him, so we may truly say, "Brief, brave, and glorious was his young career."

THE DRAFT.—Last week Provost Marshal Yardley received the detailed quotas for the townships and boroughs of Bucks county, and the three wards of Philadelphia, under the call of the President for 500,000 men, issued July 18, 1864. The quota of the whole District is 2583; of these Bucks county is required to furnish 1602, the Twenty-second Ward 441, the Twenty-third Ward 464, and the Twenty-fifth Ward 301.

The respective quotas of the sub-districts of Bucks county are given below. Credits for about 900 men in the whole district have been allowed—the excess in former calls on the part of Bucks county allowed thus far being about 452. Deducting these credits from the number assigned to each sub-district, the quotas still to be filled are easily ascertained. The matter now stands as follows:—

	Quota.	Credit.	Due.
Bristol borough	77	4	73
Bristol township	37	7	30
Bensalem	52	13	39
Bedminister	60	10	50
Buckingham	75	19	56
Doylestown borough	34	29	5
Doylestown township	37	33	4
Durham	31	6	25
Falls	67	18	44
Haycock	32	10	22
Hilltown	70	24	46
Lower Makefield	49	18	31
Upper Makefield	41	13	28
Middletown	52	16	36
Milford	105	5 due.	110
Morrisville	20	2	18
New Britain	45	3	42
New Hope borough	27	15	12
Newtown borough	17	7	10
Newtown township	24	9	15
Northampton	51	13	38
Nockamixon	59	21	38
Plumstead	66	13	53
Quakertown borough	20	8	12
Rockhill	80	6	80
Richland	61	15	46
Southampton	35	4	31
Solebury	68	21	47
Springfield	60	22	44
Tinicum	57	18	39
Warrington	24	19	15
Warminster	23	9	14
Warwick	21	5	16
Wrightstown	23	7	16
Total	1602	482	1130

Certain townships, however, claim to have put in more men under former calls than they have received credit for. These claims are as follows:—Milford, 27; Richland, 7; Rockhill, 27; Hilltown, 1; Plumstead, 7; Solebury, 1; Buckingham, 2; Bensalem, 3. Total, 75. A statement of these claims has been forwarded to headquarters at Washington, and when they are allowed credit will be given to the districts concerned accordingly.

CONFIDENCE GAME.—This morning a green individual from Chester county was swindled out of $20 in the following manner:—Upon arriving in the city, he was met by a sharper, who extended to him many courtesies. The countryman accompanied his new-made acquaintance to the neighborhood of Third and Chestnut streets and, during the walk, engaged in conversation as though they were old friends. Upon arriving at this point, the sharper suddenly recollected that he had a bill to pay, but had left his purse at home. He requested his companion to loan him the money, and as they were both going the same way, he would pay him as soon as he arrived at his residence, but a few squares distant. The money was handed over, and the sharper went into a building. Staying rather long, the countryman thought he would go in and see what detained him. Upon entering, he found that the sharper had passed through the building and taken his departure through a back entrance.

ELEPTOMANIA.—This is a new word, the vulgar meaning of which is stealing. In England it is in quite common use, and is applied to the people of good standing who have a mania for taking things which do not belong to them. It has been practised to some extent here, or something very like it, charitably called by that name. Only a few days since a lady of very respectable connections was arrested upon the charge. Her husband appeared, and stated that notwithstanding she had full and plenty at home, yet she would indulge in this evil habit.

THE ONE HUNDREDTH PENNSYLVANIA VOLUNTEERS.—The following is a list of the casualties in the 100th Pennsylvania Volunteers, Bartlett's Brigade, of Ledlie's Division, during the recent storming of Petersburg:—

Captain W. C. Oliver, Co. B, Lieutenant R. C. Craven, Co. K, killed.
Major Thomas G. Hamilton, in command, wounded and a prisoner.
Adjutant S. George Leasure, son of the Colonel, prisoner, said to be slightly wounded.
Captain Norman Maxwell, Co. E, Captain Masseters, Co. M, Lieutenant Hammond, Co. B, wounded.
Private John M. Cannon, of Philadelphia, prisoner.

THE CROPS.—Sales of the new crop of oats, thirty pounds to the bushel, have been made at eighty cents per bushel in this city. The young clover in wheat and mowing fields has suffered severely from the drought. Some farmers will plough up their wheat-stubble for corn next spring. The late shower was very beneficial to corn and potatoes, and ploughs have already been started in many fields before the ground dries up again. A rather poor crop of corn is anticipated, but on the whole farmers are pretty well satisfied.

DARING THIEVES.—A gentleman, in company with some friends, paid a visit yesterday afternoon, to Belmont Cottage, near the Columbia Bridge. While engaged in conversation, a woman seated herself beside him, and succeeded in picking his pocket of a watch and chain. He was complaining of his loss, when three men, accomplices of the thief, came up and asked him if he intended to charge the female with the theft. He made no reply; whereupon they fell on him and beat him in a most shocking manner, inflicting some serious wounds in his head and face.

DROWNED.—This morning, the body of a boy, aged about sixteen years, who was drowned in the Spring Garden Water Works, was recovered, and the Coroner notified to hold an inquest. He was swimming at the time, which is in direct violation of the law, as no swimmers are allowed in this locality, the place being too public.

A man was also drowned at the same place on Sunday last.

THE COUNCIL TROOP.—The company of mounted men raised at the expense of the city of Philadelphia, and placed under the command of Captain Robert Evans, are now employed as scouts, and doing duty at Gettysburg and Emmettsburg. The men are all well and have done valuable service, having captured a large number of prisoners.

REPORTED MURDER.—A rumor was current last night that a man had been murdered near the Navy Yard. The story originated from the fact that a civilian and a sailor got into a difficulty, during which the former struck the latter a blow, rendering him senseless.

THE POLICE.—This morning the Lieutenants of the several Police Districts did not make their usual reports to the Mayor, on account of the day being set apart for the holding of the special election.

RECRUITING.—This morning, warrants were drawn by the Mayor for the payment of the city bounty of $250 to 32 three years' recruits.

WARD BOUNTY FUND MEETING.—An adjourned meeting of the delegates representing the Ward Bounty Fund was held last evening.

The report of the quota of the Second District was then read. It is as follows:—

Wards.	Quota.	Credit.	Required.
First	1008	94	914
Seventh	682	91	591
Eighth	434	333	101
Ninth	448	276	172
Tenth	540	134	406

Mr. Philip H. Lotts, Secretary, said that the report of the Third District would not be ready before Thursday.

The quota of the Eighteenth Ward was reported at 382.

Mr. E. S. Miller then offered the following series of resolutions:—

Resolved, That we recommend to the Committee of each Ward to procure at once the appointment of a committee of mustering lieutenant, whose station shall be in the Ward, and require him to recruit only residents of each Ward.

Resolved, That it is the duty of each Ward Committee to raise money to render the efforts of the mustering lieutenant efficient.

Resolved, That the Chair appoint a City Recruiting Committee of seven, whose duties it shall be to procure the services of such mustering lieutenants as they may deem proper, who shall recruit only from residents of the city, to be credited to the Ward or Wards that have at the time the largest quotas to be filled.

Resolved, That it shall be the duty of said committee of recruiting Committee to render the efforts of the mustering lieutenants efficient.

Resolved, That the Union League, Corn Exchange, Coal, Merchants', and other Associations deserting regiments, be requested to join in the companies thus recruited for material for such regiments, and to direct every aid to the Committee above mentioned, having regard first to those recruiting for the benefit of the Wards which most need aid.

Resolved, That the Ward Committees of the City Committees be earnestly requested to refuse admittance to any new recruits who shall recruit from a class forbidden by these resolutions, or who shall interfere with any mustering or recruiting officer, or entice his men away.

The subject was continued at length. It was generally discussed, many delegates opposing the first resolution, and declaring it stricken out.

The Convention at length adjourned to this evening.

THE WATER WORKS.—This morning the water in the Schuylkill was so low that only three of the twelve wheels in the engine-house could be run. Although there was no scarcity of water, yet there was a much less quantity in the several basins than upon ordinary occasions. The measurement of the several reservoirs, as taken this morning, exhibited that the Fairmount Basin contained thirteen feet of water; Kensington Works, eleven feet ten inches; Corinthian avenue, twenty-seven feet five inches; Spring Garden, fifteen feet eight inches.

This shows that the Fairmount basin is down eighteen inches, Corinthian avenue thirteen inches, Kensington eight inches, and Spring Garden Works eight inches. The Fairmount basin is capable of holding twenty-seven millions gallons of water, Kensington eight millions, Corinthian avenue forty millions, and Spring Garden basin nine millions.

The improvement to the Delaware works is progressing rapidly. One pier is now in position, while another is being framed. The supply of water from these works, owing to the great attention paid them by the Chief Engineer, is much better than usual. During the present season no complaints have thus far been made of the scarcity or impurity of the water. During these excessive warm days our citizens should not allow any waste water to run. The law which prohibits the washing of pavements between the hours of 7 A. M. and 7 P. M. will be enforced until the first of October.

PROFESSOR SAUNDERS ON RAISING THE PHILADELPHIA QUOTA.—The undersigned respectfully recommends that the citizens of each Ward commence with the greatest despatch and enthusiasm raising a company of one year's men, under efficient officers, either of their own independent selection, or of its adoption at the instance of some organization engaged in raising a regiment. Every ward, by earnest action, can soon fill its company to its own credit on the quota. The aggregate sum will amount to more than two thousand volunteers. An efficient Ward can raise more than one company at a time when the Government needs men for immediate action.

Signed, E. D. SAUNDERS.

THE WEST GULF SQUADRON.—The United States supply steamer *Bermuda*, Acting Volunteer Lieutenant J. W. Smith commanding, will sail from the Philadelphia Navy Yard on Thursday, 11th instant, for the West Gulf Squadron. All persons desiring to send letters, boxes, bundles, &c., to officers or seamen in the said squadron, can have them taken free of charge, by having them on board prior to the day of sailing.

HONORARY CERTIFICATES.—The local Provost Marshals have now in their hands honorary certificates of personal representation for the army of the United States. They have just been issued by the Government.

TROOPS PASSING THROUGH.—The 3d Massachusetts Volunteers, numbering 913 men, will arrive at the foot of Washington street wharf this afternoon at 4 o'clock, and will be entertained at the Sa

Evening Telegraph

A DAILY AFTERNOON NEWSPAPER.

OFFICE No. 108 S. THIRD STREET.

Price Two Cents Per Copy, or Twelve Cents Per Week, payable to the Carrier, and mailed to Subscribers out of the City at Six Dollars Per Annum; One Dollar for Two Months, invariably in advance for the period ordered.

Advertisements inserted at the usual rates. A liberal arrangement made for extended insertions.

To Correspondents.

No notice can be taken of Anonymous Communications. Whatever is intended for insertion must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer—not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of his good faith. We cannot undertake to return rejected Communications.

To Advertisers.

Owing to the great increase in the Circulation of The Evening Telegraph, compelling us to go to press at an early hour, we urgently request that advertisements may be handed in as soon as 10 o'clock, if possible, to secure them insertion in all of our editions.

TUESDAY, AUGUST 2, 1864.

☞ THE ADAMS EXPRESS COMPANY will be prepared to send a Car on TUESDAY EVENING, 2d inst., for CHAMBERSBURG, with any Contributions that may be sent to their office for the sufferers by the late calamity. To be sent free.

aug1-2t JOHN BIGHAM, Superintendent.

THE MEETING OF THE LEGISLATURE, AND THE MILITIA LAW.

The extra session of the Legislature, called by the Governor, has but one work to do—the enactment of a law under which the State militia may be quickly and efficiently organized. Why this was not done last winter it is now too late to inquire; but the defective character of the bill then prepared and passed, proves most conclusively that the unsided intelligence of civilians is not equal to the task of drafting a law which shall entirely meet the object sought to be attained in this particular matter.

What Governor CURTIN or the Legislature, or both, failed to do nearly a year ago, they should do now—to wit, call together at Harrisburg a sufficient number of gentlemen of approved military knowledge and experience, to confer and co-operate with the members of the General Assembly and the Executive, with respect to the best possible mode of re-organizing the militia, so as to render it at all times, and particularly upon any sudden emergency, available for the public defense.

This is what is sorely needed—this is what is urgently demanded by the extremely critical condition of the times. And that this exigency shall be surely and satisfactorily met; that no further mistakes shall be made, but such legislation be had as will be as nearly perfect as may be, and require no future amendment in any material respect, the counsel of judicious military men is an indispensable condition.

The present law is admitted to be full of faults—so full, indeed, that it seems to have been impracticable to put it in operation. This fact was discovered and declared by several of our citizens who have been long connected with our volunteer military organizations; and it is evident that had they, or persons like them, been previously consulted upon this subject, we should have had at the beginning of this year a sensible, working militia law, under which our people owing military duty might have been enrolled, embodied into companies, regiments, and brigades, properly drilled and disciplined, and such portions of the force kept constantly in the field as would have been adequate for the defense of the State against invasion.

The present law, moreover, is egregiously diffuse in its provisions, and encumbered with a mass of verbiage which renders it almost incomprehensible.

There is no reason why a sound, practical militia bill should not be both brief in its articles and explicit in expression. Aided by the advice of experienced military gentlemen, who know what is really needed, what is essential, and what is indifferent and superfluous, the Legislature will be able to frame a law which shall embrace in a condensed form all that the case positively requires, be easily put in practice, and completely satisfactory in operation.

GAMBLING IN STOCKS.

With loud and virtuous indignation the whole press of our city will record the breaking up of a card gambling saloon. But close by the press, right under its nose, is a gambling hell, where in broad day, and every day, publicly and before all men, more money is gambled away in one hour than all the card gamblers in the city win and lose in a month! But this game of hazard is protected from denunciation because the shield of fashion is over it. Gentry of cloth patronize it, members of the Church, and gentlemen of the press also. To be sure, the gamels played differently from that of cards in some respects, but it resembles it in others. The player of both uses stratagem to exhaust the trumps, thereby to give extraordinary value to other suits. The betting is essentially the same in both. Herein only differs.

It is stock-gambling of which we speak. The stock speculator substantially bets every day that, for instance, Reading Railroad stock will, in a month hence, sell for a dollar a share less than its price to-day. He then resorts to all manner of schemes to depress the market for that particular stock, by reporting, for instance, that the dividend will be small; that the concern is not making profits; that orders came by the last steamer to sell out a large lot of stock owned in London, &c. If by this means, or otherwise, the price should be a dollar a share less at the end of the month, his fellow-gambler loses and pays the bet. The winner in this case is called a "Bear," because it is his interest to pull down stocks. The other is called a "Bull," because he wishes to rush them up.

The *modus operandi* is in this wise, viz.:—Mr. Bear, when Reading stock sells at $68 per share, offers to sell to Mr. Bull one thousand shares, deliverable a month hence at $67. The market price happens at the end of the month to be $69. Then Mr. Bear sends his check over to Mr. Bull for the "difference," $2000. It is not often that any stock passes between them, actually, unless it serves the purpose of the party who delivers it further to depress the market. The thing is nothing more nor less than a gambling bet—a game of hazard.

Nor is it a whit less demoralizing than the faro table. It is even more vicious in its consequences, because while the latter is under check, and continually presents itself to the player as contraband of law and conventional approval the former has the allurement of fashion and of industrial occupation. The law does indeed pronounce such gambling debts irrecoverable. But this amounts to nothing in practice.

If we were to say what community of men was the most unhappy, we should pass over the miserable Esquimaux, and pronounce the stock-gambler the most utterly forsaken of God. With trembling nerves, with palpitating heart and throbbing brain, he flings himself upon his uneasy couch, to dream of the devil in the stocks. He wakes unrefreshed and growling at the compliments of his wife and his children's innocent prattle. He bolts his morning meal with a newspaper before his face, and his bloodshot eye on the stock list. Then he hurries to the gambling haunts, and puts his soul in peril of the dice again till 'Change hour closes; and with spirit either over-stimulated by the fitful success of the day, or sadly subdued by reverse, he hies homeward—his body to his family, his soul to the calculation of chances!

What a way to spend the short life vouchsafed to us! What a mood of mind for a father to do his duty to his children! What a hardened heart to present to the sweet partner of his home, whom he has sworn to cherish and to treat with loving kindness!

We know that the stock-gambler often bargains with himself to quit when he makes enough, and then to go into enjoyment. But he deceives himself if he counts upon jumping from a life of anxiety into sudden happiness. The man whose way of life has for years been a round of joint-stiffening toil will find himself incapable of presently whirling in the waltz, and gliding down the ball-room in the graceful dance.

The taste for pleasure requires to be cultivated, or it is soon lost; and of all men, those whose hearts and souls have been for years racked by the fever for stock-gambling are the most hopelessly and forever dulled and deadened to pleasurable refinements.

We ask of our friends for this subject earnest consideration. Of mothers and wives we ask influence to keep their sons and husbands from the first step to the stock-gaming table. Of all good citizens we ask efforts for Legislative enactments to put a stop to an evil which, for demoralizing effect, is not surpassed by any upon the statute-books. We ask of the stock-gamblers themselves to look candidly at their calling, and say, honestly, if we do not call it by its right name, and describe its moral effect in faithful language? If they take our counsel they will be better men.

MERCANTILE EDUCATION.

Let us inquire how far those who have entered upon the life of a merchant have educated themselves for their calling, and fitted themselves for the work they are expected to perform. Would that the truth were more agreeable to state than we find it to be in this case! Generally speaking, merchants have not that large cultivation we should expect them to possess, or that fund of information which a profession comprehending interests so extensive ought to imply. The theory of the Pennsylvania Dutchman seems to be too widely adopted. The "old Berks" style of education, extending as far as calculations of compound interest, and including the mysteries of addition, subtraction, and multiplication, is too much in vogue.

Few of our merchants feel competent to take an active part in public affairs; and they therefore hold back, leaving the field to lawyers and others of more liberal education, even when there are matters at stake in which mercantile interests are deeply involved. How often have we been compelled to regret the absence of business men from meetings convened to discuss affairs relating to the trade of the city, or suffered chagrin at seeing the management of such conventions left to those who cannot be expected to feel as deep an interest in the subject as the mercantile class, who keep aloof! There can be but one cause for the backwardness so frequently and so painfully displayed—the want of that kind of education that will give the merchant a full conception of his importance in society and his influence upon the destinies of mankind.

The establishment of libraries in our principal maritime cities, and the devotion of some degree of attention to literary pursuits, have served rather to make the commercial class in this country conscious of its defects than to supply the deficiency. The usual course of lectures during the winter season is not of much avail, for the reason that the themes are not chosen with an adaptation to the audience and there is an absence of solid fact, for which, to the practical man, no trope, or figure, or rounded period can compensate.

The library proper, however, furnishes the leisure hours of the merchant with the means of widening his range of information—of rising above the balance-sheet of the counting-house to look abroad on the great world, and the wondrous march of events—the distant lands with which he has traded without any positive knowledge of their products, political systems, grade of civilization, or anything else that bears upon the commercial pursuits in which he has engaged, save the simple idea of a cheap purchase and a dear sale—to study the probable effect and tendency of treaties, and other measures of national policy—to reach down to the fundamental principles that underlie the traffic between various countries of the globe—to note the changes worked by improvement in the facilities of transportation, and the exploration of new routes and new fields of enterprise.

These objects can be attained through the careful use of a well-selected library. But something will still be wanting to give the merchant his due influence among his fellowmen. Even the most extensive fund of commercial intelligence, and the most wonderful reach of sagacity, will be but as gold in the ore that is never mined, if the possessor has not a skilful command of the means through which to impart his resources. He must be competent to speak or write, as the occasion calls, with force and clearness, in his native tongue; while no member of society has more reason for cultivating an acquaintance with the languages of other lands.

Here we find a great deficiency of our mercantile class. How few even of the men of widest experience and largest information can come before the community either by letter or word of mouth, when any measure of importance to our trade is broached, and by advocating them with a strong array of facts, set forth in the clearest light, push on the enterprise to a consummation! We cannot mention, at this time, more than half-a-dozen in any city of this Union, and probably it would puzzle us to find so many.

There may be lights hid under a bushel, but certainly they do not shine before men either in our public journals or at meetings to forward commercial interests.

A thorough collegiate education is just as necessary to the highest style of merchant as to the lawyer, *litterateur*, or divine. We should check this all-pervading tendency to exalt the so-called "liberal" professions at the expense of those which are of as much respectability and of more influence upon the affairs of mankind.

The constant eulogy of the former is the principal reason for men of cultivation preferring their more honored walks, but the practice has been exaggerated into cant. The young merchant, just entering upon a business, may do much by self-culture to attain high position. But more may be accomplished by the proper training of youth who may be destined for the counting-house. Will the profession aspire to its true dignity?

SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH IN PALESTINE.

The London *Athenæum* has communications to May 7, from the Rev. H. B. Tristram, one of the parties engaged in a scientific survey of the Holy Land. On the 17th of March Mr. Tristram was at Nazareth. Several days were spent in thorough and deliberate exploration of Carmel, and in a visit to Beisan (the ancient Bethshean), in the upper portion of Central Jordan valley. From Beisan it was hoped that the valley might be explored as far south as Kurn Surtabeh; but this proved impossible. The 9th of April found Mr. Tristram once more in Jerusalem.

Messrs. Barclett and Lowne had been left behind at Nazareth to complete the zoology and botany of Galilee. In the neighborhood of Jerusalem he found some Aboum sheiks who had recently conducted a party of travelers to the region beyond the Dead Sea. The leading desire of Mr. Tristram was to explore these regions. His party had recently met with a repulse in an attempt to reach Jerash and Amman by way of Om-Keis and Souf, but he succeeded in negotiating a bargain with these sheiks to conduct himself and five other English gentlemen to Hesham, Amman, Salb, and Jerash, and to deliver them safely into the Jordan valley, below Tabukhat Fahiel, for about seventy-five dollars each. All this the Arabs faithfully carried out. Of the result the *Athenæum* thus speaks:—

The scientific results of the journey are abundant, but must be very briefly told. In geology, all Mr. Tristram's former inferences of the absence of igneous action in the formation of the Jordan valley of the Dead Sea, and of the regions east thereof, are confirmed, both by his own observations and those of Mr. Lartet. The formation on the east of the valley is the same as that on the west—all limestone, with a dip to the southwest, often strangely tilted and contorted, but with no trace of basalt or primitive rock. Further inland, some twenty-five miles east of the Jordan, the same formation continues, but the strata become horizontal, the hills and wadys water-worn, with no signs of convulsion or uncomfortable stratification, or of any agency but that of water. On the crest of the heights which inclose the ravine of the Wady Zerka (Jabbok?) some red sandstone was found, the only instance of that rock which Mr. Tristram has observed in the whole of his journey, excepting in the Ghor Safieh, at the south of the Dead Sea.

In ornithology and zoology Mr. Tristram is indefatigable, and as he contrived to enlist the Bedouins in the quest, his success was great, both in quantity and quality of specimens.

The district on the east of the river, lying between the Nord and the foot of the Moab mountains, was found to be hotter and more tropical in the character of its vegetation (*Asclepias gigantea*, etc.) than that of Jericho, and to resemble closely the Ghor-es-Safieh. The barley, which was left unripe at Jericho, was found at Keferein cut and threshed.

The view westward from the mountains of Moab, Gilead, and Ajlun, particularly that from Jebel Nebbah (Nebo?) near Hesban, are described as most wonderful for extent and for the revelations they make of the character of the country on the opposite side of the valley. "As the eye turned southward towards the line of the ridge on which we stood were the heights of Keral, and the Arabian peaks of Akabeh beyond. In front one or two terraces reduced the plateau as it descended to the Dead Sea, the western outline of which we could trace in its full extent, the shore line indented with frequent bays and headlands, and the flats of Ain Feshkah, Ain Terabeh, and Ain Jidy standing out clearly like fringes of green carpeting, Masada and Shukif rising above the mountain line, but still much lower than the ridge of Hebron, which we could trace to Bethlehem and Jerusalem, though the city itself could not be distinguished. Still turning northward, the eye looked over the deep Ghor till it rested on Gerizim's rounded top, and farther still appeared the Plain of Esdraelon, bounded by the distinct outline of unmistakable Tabor, aided by which we could identify Gilboa and Jebel Duhy (Little Hermon), Hermon itself the clouds preventing us from seeing.

"Just north of us stretched out the dark forests of Ajlun in a long undulating line, the steep sides of the mountain here and there whitened by cliffs on Mount Gilead like Mount Ga-Salt. To the northeast lay the rich Hauran, filling in the horizon line till it joined the Belka, from which it is separated by no natural boundary line. Had the day been clearer we should doubtless have been able to discern Carmel and the sea."

The maps are all incomplete as regards the places immediately east of the Jordan, Keferein, Er-Remeh, etc., as indeed is evident if they are compared with Mr. Tristram's route.

—Oysters placed in aquaria keep them free from the spores of sea-weeds.

—The Newport (Rhode Island) *News* complains of the secession sentiment at that place. On the "fashionable drives the rebel cockade is prominently displayed every day by women who are loud-mouthed in their denunciation of the northern people and the Union army. In the parlors these degraded females give expression to sentiments that no respectable woman will entertain, while the secession brawlers keep gentlemen away from the clubs."

—George F. McFarland, Harrisburg, Pa., late Lieutenant-Colonel of the 151st Pennsylvania Volunteers, has in press a history of the Third Division of the 1st Corps of the Army of the Potomac, which will contain also, it is announced, descriptions of the battle of Chancellorsville and Fredericksburg, with biographies of the principal officers of the division, a complete muster-roll of the rank and file, and many interesting incidents, &c.

—The Connecticut Legislature, at its recent session, did not make any provision for the immediate financial wants of the State, including the payment of bounties to recruits in the insurgent States. Unless some provision can be found which can be construed into authority to raise the money, Governor Gilmore will call an extra session at once to make the necessary provision. If there is no other alternative he will carry on the business of the State "on his own hook," as Governor Morton of Indiana is doing.

Married.

BOOZ—JENKINS.—July 28th, by the Rev. M. D. Kurtz, at the Parsonage of the Twelfth street M. E. Church, No. 1313 Fusler street, Mr. SAMUEL R. BOOZ to Miss ANNA JANE JENKINS, daughter of Samuel Jenkins, Esq., all of this city.

LEAR—KNITS.—July 31, 1864, by Rev. John F. Chaplain, No. 1236 S. Fourth street, Mr. NICHOLAS LEAR and Miss LOTTIE C. KUNITS, both of Philadelphia.

Died.

DARNELL.—Killed in battle, at Pine Knob, in the State of Georgia, on the 15th day of June, 1864, WILLIAM S. DARNELL, a member of the body of Grain Measurers of the Port of Philadelphia, in which body he was highly esteemed for his many and rare qualities of mind and heart. His disinterested friendship and pure patriotism influenced him in the outset of the Rebellion to repair to the battle field with a firm desire and fixed purpose to assist his country in protecting and saving the Union from the existing dissolution, in the rendition of many essential and invaluable services. He was captured once by the enemy, and by it wounded twice. He always displayed on the battle field extraordinary gallantry, and established an example worthy the imitation of his associates in arms. He was truly an affectionate husband, a sincere parent, a kind and devoted friend and an agreeable companion. Suffice it to say he was amiable, genial, kind and affectionate and obliging to his fellow-citizens, and especially so to brother mechanics. His urbanity of manners and accommodating spirit endeared to him numerous warm and sincere friends, who found it to be a fitting occasion to mingle their griefs with the experienced sorrow of the widow and orphan children of our departed friend and brother, in their sad and painful bereavement, and promise to them the use and employment of all honorable means to assuage their grief and alleviate their sufferings, believing our loss to have been one of Heaven's bright and most glorious triumphs.

GARWOOD.—On the 30th ult., of disease contracted while in the army, THOMAS, son of Charles W. and Hannah P. Garwood, in the 25th year of his age.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his parents, near Bristol, Bucks Co., on Wednesday afternoon, at 1 o'clock.

GRAFF.—On the 1st inst., ANN, wife of Baltus Graff.

Due notice will be given of the funeral.

KELLY.—In front of Petersburg, on the 27th day of July, CORPORAL ERASMUS D. KELLY, of Company B, One-hundred-and-six teenth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers, son of Erasmus and Jane Kelly, in the 24d year of his age.

If no body should be recovered due notice will be given of the funeral.

KELLY.—On Sunday, July 31st, CHRISTIAN KNEASS KELLY, infant son of Amos J. and Lydia A. Kelly.

MORGAN.—On the 30th instant, MARY MATILDA, daughter of Aaron and Emeline F. Morgan, in the 17th year of her age.

Fond friends, weep not; she is not dead, but sleepeth.
Sweet Tillie, look and get of her home!
Too spotless far for earth, the Lord that knoweth
His own, said, gently, Tillie, come.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her parents' residence, No. 724 S. Second street, on Wednesday afternoon, at 4 o'clock, to proceed to the Fifth street Union ground.

REYNOLDS.—In New York, on the 28th ult., of wounds received at Cold Harbor, Va., Capt. STEPHEN R. REYNOLDS, Assistant Adjutant-General Volunteers, United States Army. Chief of Staff to Gen. I. J. Wistar.

WILKEY.—On the 26th ult., SAMUEL WILKEY, aged 36 years.

SUBSCRIPTIONS IN AID OF THE Sufferers at Chambersburg.

We have received from C. R. MESSERSMITH, Esq., Cashier of the Bank of Chambersburg, a deplorable account of the destitution existing there. Persons wishing to aid the sufferers can do so by sending their contributions to us.

DREXEL & CO.,
No. 34 S. THIRD Street.

au2-2t

I. E. WALRAVEN,

SUCCESSOR TO W. H. CARRELL,

MASONIC HALL,

No. 719 CHESNUT Street.

WINDOW SHADES,

CURTAINS,

AND

MOSQUITO NETTINGS.

BUSINESS ITEMS.

Sarsaparilla.—Dr. D. Jayne's Alterative combines the active principle of this powerful article with those remedies which experience has proved to possess the most efficient alterative and deobstruent properties, while at the same time it contains no concealed poisons, no mercurial or other metallic poisons. It is, therefore, perfectly safe, and at the same time the most efficient remedy in the world, especially for *Scrofulous, Cancerous, Tuberculous, Cutaneous, and Mercurial Affections*, and diseases of the Secreting Organs, whether of the Glands, Skin, or Internal Membranes. This Alterative also enters into the circulation, and passes with the blood (which it purifies) into every tissue and fibre of the body, so that, no matter what is the nature of the disease, nor where located, it is sure to be reached.

Prepared only at No 242, CHESNUT street.

LILLIE'S CHILLED IRON SAFE

READY FOR WAR.

LET THE ENEMY COME ON.

To DAVID EVANS, of the firm of EVANS & WATSON:—

You publicly assert in a late newspaper article that you will drill through any Chilled Iron Safe Lillie has in use in one-half to two hours' time, &c., including the Bank of Northern Liberty Safes, or you will forfeit the sum of one hundred dollars. Now this is a very cheap way of playing bluff. You know there is neither a banker or business man that would have an expensive Safe operated upon with unlimited power for two hours, to be mutilated, disfigured, or in any way discredited, for the paltry sum of one hundred dollars.

This game is played out. Now if you have any confidence in your ability to drill chilled iron or any confidence in Evans & Watson's best Bank Safe as compared with Lillie's, to withstand the burglar, or any confidence in Evans & Watson's Mercantile Safe, as compared with Lillie's, to stand fire, you have the opportunity to make it manifest. You have just sold to the Seventh National Bank, of Philadelphia, we are informed, for $1700, a Bank Safe, representing to the Bank that your Safe was a much better protection against the burglar than Lillie's, and charging a much higher price for it. You have already made the challenge to test the Safes in the Corn Exchange Bank, and stated your own terms.

We now make the following proposition:—That you shall furnish the Seventh National Bank Safe and we will furnish one of the Bank of Northern Liberties' Safes for a test, upon your own terms, to the Corn Exchange Bank. Each party shall place in the hands of responsible parties the sum of $1000 to $5000, as forfeiture, to be paid over to the winning party (as you may elect).

If you have not the confidence to place Evans & Watson's Safe alongside of Lillie's as a Burglar-proof, and will not accept the above proposition, we will give you three hours instead of two hours (the time you ask) to obtain the money in one of the Safes at the Bank of the Northern Liberties, said money to be furnished as above proposed, and to be placed in the Safe by the Cashier of the Bank; the Safe to be operated upon precisely as proposed in the challenge to this Corn Exchange Bank, and if the money is not obtained in the three hours, you are to make good any damage done to the Safe, and the money to be ours. You say you can drill six holes with one drill through Lillie's Safe. We will allow you two of the best steel drills you can procure to get through the above Safe.

Again, you say, Weaver & Sprankle were induced to change Lillie's Safe for one of Evans & Watson's on account of its superiority as a Fire-proof.

We now propose that you shall furnish Weaver & Sprankle's Safe, and we will furnish either of two Safes of same size and character of the Lillie Safe you received in exchange—Rocklus & Brother, Market street, below Second, as one, or J. Hickman & Co., corner of Third and Market streets, has the other, and purchased about the same time as that of Weaver & Sprankle—these Safes shall be tested as Fire-proofs in a suitable furnace. A Committee of disinterested business men shall be appointed to test them, especially upon the terms publicly announced by you last winter, and $500 to $1000 shall be put up as forfeiture by each party, as you may elect. Neither party to have possession of the Safes tested until after the test. We await your acceptance.

LEWIS LILLIE & SON,
M. C. SADLER, Agent,
No. 21 S. SEVENTH Street.

N. B.—Should any or all of the above propositions be accepted, and should we be successful in any or all, the net proceeds we may derive from our opponent, deducting actual expenses of the tests, shall be presented to the Volunteer Refreshment Saloon, as the money is not the object of the test.

LEWIS LILLIE & SON.
M. C. SADLER, Agent.

Old Government
Java Coffee,
And all the finest
Green and Black Teas,
Constantly on hand by
DAVIS & RICHARDS,
Arch and Tenth.

E. G. Whitman & Co.,
Manufacturers of New and Delicious Confections, Almond Paste, Chocolate Caramels, Cream La Mode de Paris, exquisitely flavored.
Roasted Jordan Almonds, &c., &c.
No. 312 Chesnut street, below Tenth.

Steck & Co.'s Pianos.—
STECK & CO.'S MASON & HAMLIN'S PIANOS
CABINET ORGANS.
STECK & CO.'S PIANOS.
J. E. GOULD,
Seventh and Chesnut streets.

INVALIDS AND CONVALESCENTS.

INVALIDS AND CONVALESCENTS.
Invalids and Convalescents,
Invalids and Convalescents,
Especially
FEMALES IN DELICATE HEALTH,
FEMALES IN DELICATE HEALTH,
FEMALES IN DELICATE HEALTH,
Will find our California Wines,
Will find our California Wines,
Will find our California Wines,
peculiarly valuable in all cases of languor and great prostration of strength.

Ask Ask Ask Ask Ask
Ask Ask Ask Ask Ask
Ask Ask Ask Ask Ask
Drs. McClelland, Gebhard, Jackson,
(of the Pennsylvania University),
Bering, Berens, Groves, Hartshorne
Schmeis, Williams, Hartley, Neidhard,
Wilson, Findal, Vinal, Fenby,
Noble, Knorr, Mayland, Turner,
and other leading physicians, what they think of the medicinal virtues of California Wines? These gentlemen prescribe our brands, and assure us of the benefits patients receive from their use!

CALIFORNIA WINE AGENCY,
No. 42 S. FIFTH street, above Chesnut.

AMUSEMENTS.

GROVER'S NEW CHESNUT STREET THEATRE.
THIS EVENING.
The great romantic, musical, spectacular drama,
ALADDIN, OR THE WONDERFUL LAMP.
Presented, after three months' active preparation, in a style of unprecedented magnificence, replete with wonderful transformations, magnificent scenery, grand marches, superb costumes and properties, beautiful music, and choruses.
jy30-tf

WALNUT STREET THEATRE.
SANFORD AND THORNE
ONE WEEK MORE.
FRANK SHORAN.
The great Comedian, together with all the Stars.
See Bills of the day.
Doors open at 7½. Commence at 8.
Admission 25 and 50 cents.
au1

DELIGHTFUL EXCURSIONS ON THE RIVER SCHUYLKILL.
The steamer GENERAL HOOKER, now running from Fairmount to the Falls of Schuylkill, will leave Fairmount as follows, viz.:—

At 7:00 A. M.	At 2:00 P. M.
8:30 "	3:30 "
10:00 "	4:45 "
11:30 "	6:00 "
12:40 P. M.	

Fare from Fairmount to Falls of Schuylkill, 15 cents; Columbia Bridge, Belmont, and Laurel Hill, 10 cents.
au1-3t

FOR CAPE MAY.
THE STAUNCH AND COMMODIOUS STEAMER
"MANHATTAN,"
CAPTAIN E. A. RYTHER,
Of the Cape May Line, is now making her regular trips to CAPE MAY, leaving ARCH street Wharf, every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday at nine o'clock. Returning will leave Cape May every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday at half-past eight o'clock, touching at New Castle going and returning. Fare $2 50; carriage hire included. Children half price; carriage hire included. Servants $1 00; carriage hire extra. Freight at low rates. No freight received after 5 o'clock, and in all cases must be prepaid.
jy21-tf JOSEPH A. STEWART, Agent.

SUMMER EXCURSIONS.
AT
REDUCED RATES,
TO THE GREAT
Coal, Iron, and Lumber Regions
OF PENNSYLVANIA.
TICKETS GOOD FOR TEN DAYS.
Giving ample time to visit each point of interest on the route.

The Catawissa Railroad Company
Having perfected arrangements with connecting roads, will issue EXCURSION TICKETS from Philadelphia over the following route:—
Philadelphia and Reading Railroad—To Reading, Schuylkill Haven, Ashland, Mahanoy City, and Tamaqua. Catawissa Railroad—To Summit, McAuley Mountain, Catawissa, Rupert, Danville, Milton and Williamsport. Lehigh and Mahanoy, and Beaver Meadow Railroads—To Black Creek and Mauch Chunk. Lehigh Valley Railroad—To Allentown, and Bethlehem, and the North Pennsylvania Railroad to Philadelphia.
For variety and grandeur of scenery, this route presents peculiar inducements to tourists.
Those wishing to do so, may reverse the route by obtaining tickets to start over the North Pennsylvania Railroad.

FARE, $10.

Tickets can be obtained at the Depots of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad, and North Pennsylvania Railroad Companies, and of
N. VAN HORN,
TICKET AGENT,
N. W. CORNER SIXTH AND CHESNUT STS.
Trains start from Philadelphia and Reading Depot at 9:15 A. M. and 3:30 P. M., and from North Pennsylvania Railroad Depot at 7 A. M. and 3:45, and 5:15 P. M.
jy23-stuth3m

UNITED STATES
REVENUE STAMPS.

REVENUE STAMPS
OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS
Constantly on hand, and all orders by mail promptly attended to.
The following rates of discount are allowed:—
On all orders of $25 Two per cent. Discount.
" " $100 Three " "
" " $500 Four " "
At the Principal Depot for the Middle and Western States, No. 504 CHESNUT Street, and No. 103 S. FIFTH Street. All orders should be addressed
JESPER HARDING,
au1-tf No. 504 CHESNUT Street, Phila'a.

THE NEW TAX BILL
AND
REVENUE STAMP LAW.
Copies of the New Tax Bill and Revenue Stamp Law, for sale wholesale and retail; and Revenue Stamps of all descriptions constantly on hand, at the following rates of discount:—
On all orders of $50, two per cent. discount.
" " 100, three " "
" " 200, four " "
At the Principal Depot for the Sale of Internal Revenue Stamps, No. 504 CHESNUT Street, and No. 103 S. FIFTH Street. Full descriptions of the Stamp Law in pamphlet form.
jy23 tf

PROPOSALS FOR LOAN.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, July 26, 1864.

Notice is hereby given that subscriptions will be received by the Treasurer of the United States, the several Assistant Treasurers, and designated Depositories, and by the National Banks designated and qualified as Depositories and Financial Agents, for Treasury Notes payable three years from August 15, 1864, bearing interest at the rate of seven and three-tenths per cent. per annum, with semi-annual coupons attached, payable in lawful money.

These notes will be convertible, at the option of the holder, at maturity, into six per cent. gold bearing bonds, redeemable after five and payable twenty years from August 15, 1867.

These notes will be issued in the denominations of fifty, one hundred, five hundred, one thousand, and five thousand dollars, and will be issued in blank, or payable to order, as may be directed by the subscribers.

All subscriptions must be for fifty dollars, or some multiple of fifty dollars.

Duplicate certificates will be issued for all deposits. The party depositing must endorse upon the original certificate the denomination of notes required, and whether they are to be issued in blank or payable to order. When so endorsed, it must be left with the officer receiving the deposit, to be forwarded to this Department.

The notes will be transmitted to the owners, free of transportation charges, as soon after the receipt of the original certificates of deposit as they can be prepared.

Interest will be allowed to August 15 on all deposits made prior to that date, and will be paid by the Department upon receipt of the original certificates.

As the notes draw interest from August 15, persons making deposits subsequent to that date must pay the interest accrued from date of note to date of deposit.

Parties depositing twenty-five thousand dollars and upwards for these notes at any one time will be allowed a commission of one-quarter of one per cent., which will be paid by this department upon the receipt of a bill for the amount, certified to by the officer with whom the deposit was made. No deductions for commissions must be made from the deposits.

Officers receiving deposits will see that the proper endorsements are made upon the original certificates.

All officers authorized to receive deposits are requested to give to applicants all desired information, and afford facility for making subscriptions.

W. P. FESSENDEN,
Secretary of the Treasury.

Subscriptions will be received by the
FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF PHILADELPHIA.
SECOND NATIONAL BANK OF PHILADELPHIA.
THIRD NATIONAL BANK OF PHILADA. jy27-tf

AUCTION SALES.

MACKEY'S AUCTION ROOMS, No. 326 MARKET Street.
AUCTION SALE OF CONDEMNED Horses.
WAR DEPARTMENT,
CAVALRY BUREAU,
OFFICE OF CHIEF QUARTERMASTER,
WASHINGTON, D. C., July 4, 1864.
Will be sold at public auction, to the highest bidder, at the times and places named below:—
LEBANON, Pa., THURSDAY, July 14, 1864.
ALTOONA, Pa., THURSDAY, August 4, 1864.
WILLIAMSPORT, Pa., THURSDAY, August 11, 1864.
TWO HUNDRED (200) CAVALRY HORSES at each place.
These Horses have been condemned as unfit for the cavalry service of the army.
For road and farm purposes many good bargains may be had.
Horses sold singly.
Terms—Cash, in United States Currency.
JAMES A. BEIN,
Lieutenant-Colonel and Chief Quartermaster
jy6-10t Cavalry Bureau.

YOUR PATRONAGE SOLICITED,
McCALLA'S HAT, CAP,
BATHING ROBES,
GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS.
FIRST STORE ABOVE
ATLANTIC HOTEL, CAPE ISLAND,
CAPE MAY,
au1-6t NEW JERSEY.

MAGEE'S ENVELOPE MANUFACTORY AND PAPER STORE, No. 216 CHESNUT st.
Envelope Manufactory, Envelope Manufactory,
Envelope Manufactory, Envelope Manufactory,
No. 216 Chesnut street, No. 216 Chesnut street,
No. 216 Chesnut street, No. 216 Chesnut street.
PAPER AND ENVELOPES,
PAPER AND ENVELOPES,
Wholesale and Retail, Wholesale and Retail,
Wholesale and Retail, Wholesale and Retail,
AT THE LOWEST PRICES,
AT THE LOWEST PRICES.
At MAGEE'S, No. 216 CHESNUT Street, between Third and Fourth, corner of Hudson. jy30-3t

PAPER HANGINGS.
REMOVAL.
JAMES C. FINN,
(LATE C. HOWARD & BROTHERS),
Has Removed from
No. 614 to No. 628 CHESNUT Street,
Having purchased the stock at JAMES BURKE, Jr.'s (formerly Belcour's), where he will offer to his customers and the public a large and elegant assortment of
Decorations and Wall Papres Generally.
By giving his personal attention to the selling and hanging thereof, he hopes to continue to receive the liberal patronage of the public.
Citizens and visitors are respectfully invited to examine the variety on hand. jy29 1m

VILLAGE GREEN SEMINARY.—MILITARY Boarding School—Begins September 1.—Terms very moderate. Thorough course in Mathematics, Languages, English studies, &c. Pupils have benefits of a home. Vocal lessons in Sacred and Civil Engineering. Boys of all ages taken. Address for Catalogue,
REV. J. HERVEY BARTON,
jy16-12t Village Green, Delaware Co., Pa.

MONEY, TO ANY AMOUNT, loaned upon Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry, Plate, Clothing, &c., at
JONES & CO.'S
OLD ESTABLISHED LOAN OFFICE,
Corner THIRD and GASKILL Streets,
Below Lombard.
N. B.—DIAMONDS, WATCHES, JEWELRY, GUNS, &c., FOR SALE AT
REMARKABLY LOW PRICES. jy14-tu

GOLD'S IMPROVED STEAM AND WATER-HEATING APPARATUS,
For Warming and Ventilating Public Buildings and Private Residences.
Manufactured by the
UNION STEAM AND WATER-HEATING COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA,
For Sale at
No. 418 FOURTH Street.
mh20-6m S. M. FELTWELL, Superintendent.

NO DECEPTION.—NO INFERIOR COAL purchased to offer below the cost price of a superior article. SAMUEL W. HESS, BROAD Street, above Race, east side, sells the genuine EAGLE VEIN, best and purest mined. Egg and Stove sizes, $11; Large Nut, $10 per ton.
Customers should make their purchases at once, previous to another advance. jy14-3m

250 BOXES B. STATE DETERSIVE SOAP.
150 boxes Keystone state Detersive Soap.
325 bbls Original Detersive.
500 boxes Simpson's Olive.
275 boxes Linen Soap.
125 boxes American Castile.
60 Boxes French Castile
All of any part of which I will sell under current rates.
J. POWER,
jy23-12t No. 18 S. WATER Street.

CARPETS, MATTINGS, OIL CLOTHS AND Window Shades, from New York Auction sales, (slightly wet.)—Magnificent Brussels, ¾ wide, $1 25; $1 37½; $1 50 and $1 75; Imitation Brussels (painted,) ¾ wide, 75, 80 and 90 cents; 4-4, 4-4 and 12-4 at proportionate prices; Imperial Carpets $1 87 to $1 75 per yard; Ingrain, from 50 cents to $1 12½; Venetian, Wax, and Hemp, from 37½ to 75 cents per yard; Matting, the largest assortment ever offered in Philadelphia, from 37½ to 75 cents a yard, at the New York Auction Sales Depot, (formerly Stockdale's,) No. 147 S. SECOND Street, first door above Walnut, opposite Corn Exchange.
jy7-3m

COUSTY'S TEA WAREHOUSE.—ESTABLISHED in 1856.—Importer and Dealer in
Fine Teas, Wines, and Liquors.
Choice Havana Cheroots.
Crosse & Blackwell's Pickles and Sauces
English and Scotch Ale and Porter.
Canned Meats, Fruits, Soup, &c.
Navy Messes put up with care.
At No. 118 S. SECOND Street.
au26 1y JOSHUA H. COUSTY.

PROPOSALS.

ARMY SUPPLIES,—
OFFICE OF ARMY CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE,
No. 529 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia, August 1, 1864.
Sealed Proposals will be received at this Office until 12 o'clock M. on THURSDAY, the 11th instant, for delivery, by contract, at the Depot of Army Clothing and Equipage in New York city, of the series of 1863, now considered, and the following Orders will govern herein for the time hereof:—
Several Bodies.
Pepper Boxers.
Sewed Boots.
Pegged Boots.
Packing Boxes.
Samples of which can be se

Evening Telegraph

TUESDAY, AUGUST 2, 1864.

SPIRIT OF THE NEW YORK PRESS.

FAITH WITHOUT WORKS.

From the Tribune.

The faith of our loyal millions in the ultimate triumph of the Union over its Confederate enemies borders on the sublime. It tolerates no doubts; it admits of no hesitation. "What! a Republic of thirty millions, rich, intelligent, energetic and intrepid, to be vanquished by three hundred thousand slaveholders—and this in the middle of the nineteenth century? As well might a pop-gun dismount and silence a 15-inch Dahlgren or Parrott! No, the contest can have but one result! No terms—no truce—no parley—down with the accursed Rebellion!"

It is very true that the disparity of the forces pitted against each other is very great; though a defensive position and attitude go far to equalize them. If the Rebels could only be coaxed as far north of the slave line as our armies are now south of it, we should make short work of them. If they would fight pitched battles, on open fields, we should very soon finish them, even where they are. But they carefully avoid these, and fight behind earthworks, or rush suddenly upon us from dense woods, striking a wing or exposed division of one of our armies with the great body of theirs, and so neutralize or overbear any adverse disparity of numbers. It requires more than double the force and outlay on our side that it would serve for theirs.

But the vital difference lies here:—They wield and use the entire fighting capacity of the region subject to their sway, while we employ against them but a fraction of ours. For example:—

The region now subject to the power of Jeff. Davis contains just about seven millions of people—not one more—of whom three millions are slaves—not one of them at heart for the Rebellion; most of them intensely though mutely hostile to it.

The residue scarcely exceed in number the population of this single State of New York. Beside these, they may have at the utmost one hundred thousand men in their armies who come from regions now under the authority of the Union. They can barely have half a million able-bodied whites this day within the actual limits of their Confederacy.

But, whatever the number may be, they use the whole; putting into the field besides many thousands of immature boys and old men who can be of little real service. And so with regard to property as well: The South is far poorer than the North, but the Confederate authorities claim and take whatever they need and can find. Food, forage, cloth, leather, sugar, cotton, tobacco—all are taken by "the Government," receipted for, and used or sold as may be deemed advisable. No demur is tolerated, and no audible grumbling is safe.

The North is "careful about many things"—industry, trade, pleasure, speculation; at the South, there is, for the present, one business—war. Look through our fashionable watering-places, and even mountain retreats and bathing resorts, and you find them in full force, as well filled as usually this season, and scarcely less gay and sumptuous. Though the earth is parched with heat and drought, the dinners are perfect and the wine well cooled: the viol sounds sweetly from spacious halls by night, and young feet fly merrily in the dance, as if unconscious of wholesale carnage and agony. We are doubtless a great people; our self-conceit is superb; but this is not the way to make and end a war.

But to the application:—

Countrymen! Your Government needs not men only, but money—needs a great deal of it; and you must supply it. Prices are exorbitantly high only because your failure to lend your country all she needs compels her rulers to expand the currency when they would gladly contract it. Of course, expansion raises the price of every ration, every cartridge; and your Secretary of the Treasury must do as he can, not as he would. To-day, European capitalists are buying the bonds of your Government—*your* obligations to pay so much gold—for about forty cents on the dollar, though they will be worth par directly after peace. Your sanguine faith does not suffice to prevent this ruinous depreciation.

Your armies are unpaid the money that was due them a month ago. The heroes are dying by thousands unpaid—dying for *you*—unpaid because you do not lend your Government the money for which it offers you generous interest. And there are thousands who call themselves loyal—who say indignantly that the thought that the Rebellion can possibly succeed, or at the suggestion of granting it any terms—yet who have never asked whether they could lend anything to their Government if they only would.

They rest in a blind faith that the needed funds will somehow be had—a faith that is dead, being alone. Hundreds of thousands might lend the Treasury $100 to $100,000 each if they would; some forbear through thoughtlessness, others from cowardice, more from avarice. We are in greater peril to-day of financial than of military disaster; and the war is costing fifty per cent. more than it would cost if every loyal citizen would lend the Government to the extent of his means.

Men and brethren! think and act!

THE "FLORIDA" AGAIN.

Burning of the Barque "Golconda" and Schooner "Margaret Y. Davis."

Captain W. L. West, of the schooner *Margaret Y. Davis*, burned by the Rebel privateer *Florida*, makes the following statement:—

Sailed from Port Royal, S. C., July 3, bound for New York, in ballast. 7th instant, spoke United States gunboat *Santiago de Cuba*, and was again in company with her on Saturday, July 9, lat. 37-20, long 74-40. At daylight saw a barque-rigged steamer steering for us, which soon came up with us, and hoisted the American flag, which we did also. He ordered me to heave to, and he would send me. When this boat came alongside, he hailed down the American colors, and informed me that we were a prize to the Confederate gunboat *Florida*, and gave us ten minutes to pack up and leave.

They first took my nautical instruments and other valuables, and then set the vessel on fire. The crew of the *Florida's* boat acted in a very disorderly manner. On the same day we were transferred to the schooner *William H. Cleare*, of Nassau, Captain Hall, from whom the captain of the *Florida* got a New York paper containing the account of the sinking of the *Alabama*, which confused them very much. Besides myself and crew, there were on board Captain Winslow and crew of the barque *Golconda*, of New Bedford, burned previously, who were with us put on board the *Cleare* and taken to Harbor Island.

Captain Winslow, of the *Golconda*, states:—Left Talcahuano, Chili, April 14, for New Bedford, with a cargo of 1800 bbls. of whale and sperm oil, mostly on freight. On July 8, 4:15 P. M., lat. 37-30, long. 74, was boarded by the Confederate privateer *Florida*, who informed me that I was a prize to her, and that he would give us ten minutes to get our things ready and leave, as he was going to burn the ship. I asked the officer if he would not bond her; but he replied that "that thing was played out long ago."

The officer informed me that my private property would be respected; but it was not, for he kept $200 worth. The officer had no control over the men while on board; they commenced tearing down the skylights and plundering as soon as they got on board; they took four or five barrels of sperm oil and one standing sail, and then set fire to her in three places—cabin, main hatch, and forecastle; they then left her, and steered for another barque, which proved to be a French barque bound to New York.

They asked the captain to take us on board and land us, but he refused, on the ground that he was consigned to the French Consul and could not. The *Florida* then kept off W. by S., under sail and steam, and at any time did not make over nine knots per hour. July 9, fell in with the schooner *Margaret Y. Davis*, West, of and for New York from Port Royal, and burned her. On same day, myself and officers, together with Captain West and crew, were put on board the British schooner *Wm. H. Cleare*, Captain Hall, from New York, bound to Harbor Island, where we arrived July 18, whence we went to Nassau, where we applied to the American Consul, Mr. Thompson, stating our destitute condition, and that we would like to get a passage to New York. He ordered us on board the brig *Olive Frances*, Captain Small, to wait until she was ready to go. The *Olive Frances* had to go to Ragged Island for a load of salt before going to the States, but the Consul afterwards allowed us $10 each towards paying our passage in the steamer *Governor Bayley* for New York.

We are under obligations to Captain Lightbourne of the *Governor Bayley* for his generosity; also to Messrs. Darling and Arnold, owners of the steamer; to Captains Hall of the *W. H. Cleare*, and Small, of the brig *Olive Frances*, for the many acts of kindness while on board their respective vessels.—*New York Tribune.*

—An English critic, reviewing a work on landscape gardening, approves of "employing the sharp *accents* of poplar trees and other vertical growths."

—An English company has obtained a grant for a bank at Bogota, Colombia, with right to establish numerous branches. Its bills are to be received by the Government in payment of taxes. It proposes to furnish exchange between the principal towns in the country and the ports with which the Colombiana trade, and its establishment gives general satisfaction.

A BIT OF NEWSPAPER HISTORY.

Mr. Abel Heywood, bookseller and ex-Mayor of Manchester, England, has put forth a statement of the difficulties attending the progress of the book and periodical trade. He says:—"When, in 1831, I commenced the business of news agent, the periodical press had barely an existence, and no newspaper published in England sold for a less price than sevenpence, the duty upon each paper being fourpence. The *Poor Man's Guardian*, published by Mr. Henry Hetherington, was commenced in 1830, and in 1831 he offered me the agency for Manchester and the district.

"The size of the *Poor Man's Guardian* was not equal to one-half of the *Family Herald*; it was, in fact, a demi sheet, and sold for one penny. The judges in the law courts decided that this small sheet, so unlike a newspaper, was one, and as such ought to pay the stamp duty. It was during this year that an organized struggle of the people commenced for the abolition of the stamp duty or the removal of the 'taxes on knowledge.' In the five years during which this struggle was maintained, seven hundred and fifty persons were fined and imprisoned for vending the *Poor Man's Guardian* and the unstamped press, and I was committed by the presiding magistrate for the space of four months to the New Bailey Prison. My incarceration failed to convince me that I was not engaged in a glorious work, in doing my utmost to level the barriers of ignorance, and enable the newspaper to become an inmate in the house of every man.

"After my discharge from prison, three other attempts were made to send me again to jail, but out of regard to the feelings of those who were dearest to me I paid the fines. The contest between the Government and the publishers became very severe; the parcels for the country agents were seized by the police and confiscated; servant girls carrying bonnet and other boxes were stopped and searched; the coach offices in London were besieged by the police to capture every suspicious-looking parcel; but the ingenuity of the publishers was a match for them. My parcels were often put in hampers in which shoes are usually packed, and directed to a shopkeeper in Oldham street, who dealt in those articles. Public opinion never lost its sympathy for the men engaged in this battle of the press, and in 1836 the Government introduced a bill into the House of Commons to reduce the duty to one penny. The duty has been taken off the manufacture of paper, the advertisement duty has been remitted, and, more than all—that for which we struggled—the duty upon the newspaper, has passed into oblivion. The press is now free."

A REMINISCENCE OF LOLA MONTEZ.

Manager Lumley's "Reminiscences of the Opera" contains the following story about Lola Montez:—

"There is still another event remaining, in the circumstances connected with which there is something so strangely ludicrous, that I can scarcely look back upon it without a smile. This event was the appearance, as a *danseuse*, of the late celebrated Lola Montez. It is not my intention to rake up the world-wide stories of this strange and fascinating woman, not long since passed from the world. Perhaps it will be sufficient to say frankly that I was in this instance fairly 'taken in.'

"A noble lord (afterwards closely connected with the Foreign Office), had introduced the lady to my notice as the daughter of a celebrated Spanish patriot and martyr, representing her merits as a dancer in so strong a light that her 'appearance' was granted. The afterwards great Lola was received with rapture. Public, press, opera-goers, all gave way to such immoderate fits of enthusiasm that it is difficult at this day to account for the strange infatuation which pervaded all ranks. True, the so-called Senora was singularly beautiful; her style was new, and there was something piquant and provocative in the surprise created.

"Yet she had no pretensions to the title of *danseuse* in any sense. To speak the plain truth, she was but the veriest novice in her art, which she had never studied as an art at all. I do not intend by this plain statement to declare that the French and Italian schools of dancing are alone to be endured by spectators of the highest class; for there is art in the Spanish school of dancing, as well as in the others. But this spurious Spanish lady had no real knowledge of that which she professed. The whole affair was an impostore; and on the very night of her first appearance the truth exploded. Doubts already created were confirmed, and the true Spaniards indignantly refused to acknowledge the impostor as an exponent of their national dance. On the discovery of the truth, I declined to allow the English adventuress, for such she was, another appearance on my boards.

"And certain it is that I acted wisely, though I had to exercise the virtue of self-denial, as there is little doubt, from the reception she had met with on the first night, that the lovely woman would have drawn large sums of money to my treasury, for some time at least. In spite of the expostulations of the 'friends' of the lady—in spite of the deprecatory letters in which she earnestly denied her English origin, and boldly asserted that she was a true 'Lola,' a genuine 'Montez'—in spite even of the desire expressed in high places to witness her strange performance, I remained inflexible, and the false danseuse was never again allowed to exhibit her handsome person and her spurious graces at Her Majesty's Theatre."

—The Princess of Wales is the grand-daughter of the celebrated and unfortunate Caroline Matilda, Queen of Denmark, whose romantic relations with Struensee, and loss of the throne in consequence, have been the subject of so much commentary, and formed the staple of so many curious memoirs.

SUMMER DRESS GOODS,

AT LOW PRICES.

Printed Barèges	25 Cents.
Printed Barèges	31 "
Mozambiques	37½ "
Double Width Mozambiques	40 "
Grenadines	37½ "
Grenadines	44 "

CURWEN STODDART & BROTHER,

Nos. 450, 452, and 454 N. SECOND STREET,

Above Willow.

SUMMER SHAWLS.

Mozambique Shawls ..... $2 25 to $3.

Llama Shawls ..... $2 50 to $3.

BLACK LACE POINTES,

CLOSING OUT VERY LOW.

CURWEN STODDART & BROTHER,

Nos. 450, 452, and 454 N. SECOND STREET.

jy30-3t Above Willow.

RUN NO RISK!!!—

We refund the money, if desired, for every lot of Shirts which fail in any respect.

FINE SHIRTS,

CUT LENGTHWISE OF MUSLIN.

Made of New York Mills Muslin, and very fine Linen Bosoms. Only $4 75. Usual price $6 00.

Williamsville Mills Muslin, and fine Linen Bosoms, Only $4 50. Usual price $5 50.

GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS.

SMITH & JACOBS,

my3-4m No. 1236 CHESNUT Street.

1034 CHESNUT STREET.

1034 CHESNUT STREET. 1034 CHESNUT STREET.

The attention of LADIES VISITING THE CITY, or those about LEAVING it for "Watering Places," or "the Country," is respectfully invited to the extensive stock of WHITE GOODS suitable for SUMMER WEAR, for WHITE BODIES, MORNING WRAPPERS, &c.

An extensive assortment is offered in Lace and Worked Edgings and Insertings, Veils, Handkerchiefs, Collars, Sleeves, and in plain and fancy Plaid, Striped, and Figured White Goods AT PRICES MUCH BELOW THEIR PRESENT RETAIL VALUE.

100 Printed Linen Cambric Dresses.

100 pieces Puffed, Tucked, and Striped Muslins.

E. M. NEEDLES.

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Manufactory, No. 628 ARCH Street,

Above Sixth Street,

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Wholesale and Retail.

The most complete assortment of Ladies', Misses', and Children's Hoop Skirts in the city, in every respect—first-class, which for style, finish, durability, and cheapness, have no equal in the market.

Skirts made to order, altered, and repaired.

jy1-1y WM. T. HOPKINS.

CAPE ISLAND, CAPE MAY, N. J.—FOR SALE.—Cottage on Lafayette street, 11 rooms. Lot 60 by 200 feet.

Inquire

jul 6-tf FIRST STORE ABOVE ATLANTIC HOTEL.

NEPTUNE HOUSE,

ATLANTIC CITY.

JOHN SMICK,

PROPRIETOR.

This favorite house, which is most delightfully situated, near the beach, has been newly repaired, repainted, and thoroughly regenerated, and is now open for the reception of guests, offering the comforts of a home, combined with all the luxuries of the season.

Terms moderate. jy8-1m

CONGRESS HALL, ATLANTIC CITY.—I would respectfully inform my friends and the public, that I have again taken Congress Hall, this being the third year, and have made every preparation for the coming season, the house being enlarged, remodeled, new furniture, the chambers with spring beds, &c., &c., and will accommodate four hundred guests. You will find no better place than Congress Hall. It is the nearest to the ocean of any of the large houses at Atlantic City, being but one hundred yards from the beach, thus presenting itself an advantage to the public. There cannot be any better bathing than at Atlantic this summer. The sand bar that was such a great drawback last season has all been swept away by the gales of last winter, forming back the best bathing surface on the Atlantic sea board.

There is an excellent Band of Music engaged.

Attached is a splendid Billiard Room.

je23-tf G. W. HINKLE.

INLET HOUSE,

ATLANTIC CITY,

NEW JERSEY.

GEO. D. GLENN, Proprietor.

(Long and favorably known as proprietor of OYSTER BAY, SIXTH and CHESNUT Streets.)

Parties accommodated with Boats, Fishing Lines, &c., &c. Cars run to the house every twenty minutes. je9-tf

EXCHANGE HOTEL, ATLANTIC CITY.—The subscriber, grateful for past favors, tenders thanks to his patrons and the public for the generous custom given him, and begs leave to say that he is now open for the season, and ready to receive boarders, permanent and transient, on the most reasonable terms. The bar will always be supplied with the choicest wines, liquors, and cigars, and superior old ale. The tables will be set with the best the market affords.

Fishing boats and tackle always on hand

All the comforts of a home can always be found at the Exchange

Terms $12 per season, GEORGE HAYDAY,

je9 tf Proprietor.

COLUMBIA HOUSE,

ATLANTIC CITY,

NEW JERSEY.

SITUATE ON KENTUCKY AVENUE,

OPPOSITE THE SURF HOUSE.

EDWARD DOYLE, Proprietor.

Terms to suit the times. je9-tf

SEA-BATHING—SEA-BATHING.

NATIONAL HALL,

CAPE ISLAND, CAPE MAY, N. J.

Children under 10 years of age and servants half price. Superior accommodations and ample room.

FOR TWO HUNDRED PERSONS.

my24-2m AARON GARRETSON, Proprietor.

CONWAY'S

OYSTER BAY SALOON,

S. W. CORNER OF

SECOND AND CHESNUT STREETS,

jy27-3m PHILADELPHIA.

ORLEANS HOUSE,

No. 501 CHESNUT STREET,

PHILADELPHIA.

This House is kept on the European Plan; the Rooms are convenient and well ventilated. The Restaurant offers all luxuries of the season.

jy8-3m JOS. STIPPACHER, Proprietor.

PENN STEAM ENGINE AND BOILER Works.—MERRICK & SONS, Practical and Theoretical Engineers, Machinists, Boiler-makers, Blacksmiths and Founders, having for many years been in successful operation, and been exclusively engaged in building and repairing Marine and River Engines, high and low pressure, Iron Boilers, Water Tanks, Propellers, &c. &c., respectfully offer their services to the public as being fully prepared to contract for Engines of all sizes, Marine, River, and Stationary; having sets of patterns of different sizes, are prepared to execute orders with quick despatch. Every description of pattern-making made at the shortest notice. High and low pressure, Flue, Tubular, and Cylinder Boilers of the best Pennsylvania charcoal iron, Forgings, of all sizes and kinds; Iron and brass Castings of all descriptions; Roll-turning, Screw-cutting, and all other work connected with the above business.

Drawings and specifications for all work done at this establishment free of charge, and work guaranteed.

The subscribers have ample wharf-dock room for repair of boats, where they can lie in perfect safety, and are provided with shears, blocks, falls, &c., &c., for lifting heavy and light weights.

JACOB C. NEAFIE,

JOHN C. LEVY,

BEACH and PALMER Streets.

BRIDESBURG MACHINE WORKS,

OFFICE,

No. 65 N. FRONT STREET,

PHILADELPHIA.

We are prepared to fill orders to any extent for our well-known

MACHINERY FOR COTTON AND WOOLEN MILLS,

Including all recent improvements in Carding, Spinning, and Weaving.

We invite the attention of manufacturers to our extensive works.

jy21-tf ALFRED JENKS & SON.

QUEEN OF BEAUTY.—WHITE VIRGIN Wax of Antilles is the most perfect preparation of the age, for beautifying, whitening, and preserving the complexion. It is made from pure White Wax, hence its extraordinary qualities for preserving the skin, making it soft, smooth, fair, and transparent. It cures chapped hands or lips, removes pimples, &c. Price 25 and 50 cents. Manufactured only by HUNT & CO., Perfumers, No. 61 S. EIGHTH St., 2 doors above Chesnut, and 1016 CHESNUT Street.

jy16-1m 30m 197 S. SEVENTH Street.

WANTS.

ARTILLERY AND CAVALRY HORSES wanted.

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE, PHILADELPHIA, July 27, 1864.

Horses suitable for the Artillery and Cavalry service will be purchased by the undersigned, in open market, at a fair price. Each animal to be subjected to the usual Government inspection before being accepted.

Horses to be delivered to the United States Inspector, at the WILLIAM PENN HOTEL, MARKET Street, between Eighth and Ninth streets.

By order of Colonel George H. Crosman, Assistant Quartermaster-General U. S. A.

GEORGE R. ORME,

jy27-10t Captain and A. Q. M.

WANTED FOR THE UNITED STATES Marine Corps (navies) and exciting life by sea and land, three hundred able-bodied men, to perform the duties of a soldier at our Navy Yard, and aboard United States ships-of-war on foreign stations.

Better compensation than the army. A ship-of-war is a comfortable home. The Marine Corps is the best equipped corps in the service. Prize Money in abundance.

THE LOCAL BOUNTIES PAID TO RECRUITS.

For all other information apply daily at the Recruiting Rendezvous, No. 311 S. THIRD Street, below Spruce, between the hours of nine and three o'clock.

JAMES LEWIS,

Captain and Recruiting Officer,

my3-tf No. 311 S. THIRD Street.

FOR SALE AND TO LET.

DELAWARE PEACH FARM FOR SALE.—Containing 110 acres on which is now standing a large crop of Peaches, among which are the following varieties:—Troth's Early Red, "Early Jack," "Large Early," "Old Mixon," "Delaware White," "Ward's Late," "Heath Cling," and other varieties, all of which will be ready for the market in a few days. The Cars in near the Railroad Station, and Peaches are forwarded the same day they are gathered to market. Will be exchanged for City property, or sold on easy terms.

Apply to Box 1501 P. O. jy27-6t

ELEVEN THREE-STORY BRICK DWELLINGS,

WITH BACK BUILDINGS,

GAS AND BATH.

Apply to

J. S. BEAM,

No. 140 S. THIRD STREET,

jy22-12t Or, No. 207 S. FOURTH STREET.

TO RENT.—HANDSOME STORE, WITH plate glass windows, and dwelling. No. 253 S. ELEVENTH Street. jy21-tf

COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE.—A splendid Country Residence with all modern conveniences and two acres of ground, half a mile from Kennett Square, and adjoining the elegant mansion of Bayard Taylor. It will be sold at great sacrifice by creditors. Railroad and telegraph within fifteen minutes' ride. Apply to U. H. PAINTER or W. B. WADDELL, Esq., West Chester, Pa., or JACOB HUEY, Bamerton, Penna. jy4

FOR SALE.—$50,000 WORTH IN GOOD Houses, large and small, on terms to suit purchasers, either with or without horsekeepers, for cash and good trade. Inquire of, from 10 to 12 o'clock A. M.,

THOS. M. FLOWMAN, No. 207 S. FOURTH Street.

HENRY SIMONS,

UNITED STATES NATIONAL

WAGON AND COACH WORKS,

Office, No. 521 NEW MARKET Street,

And Factory, corner of

SECOND AND CUMBERLAND STREETS,

PHILADELPHIA.

All and every kind of

WAGONS, CARTS, DRAYS, WHEELBARROWS, and TIMBER WHEELS, adapted to Army, Road, Seller, or Plantation purposes. All work warranted.

Orders promptly attended to. jy6-tf

FINANCIAL.

NEW LOAN. NEW LOAN.

U. S. 10-40's.

JAY COOKE & CO.,

OFFER FOR SALE THE

NEW GOVERNMENT LOAN,

BEARING FIVE PER CENT. INTEREST IN COIN redeemable any time after TEN YEARS, at the pleasure of the Government, and payable FORTY YEARS after date.

BOTH COUPON AND REGISTERED BONDS are issued for this Loan, of same denomination as the 5-20's. The interest on $50's and $100's payable yearly; on all other denominations, half yearly. The 10-40 bonds are dated March 1, 1864. The half-yearly interest falling due September 1st and March 1st of each year; until 1st September, the accrued interest from 1st of March is required to be paid by purchasers in COIN or in LEGAL CURRENCY, adding fifty per cent. for premium, until further notice.

ALL OTHER GOVERNMENT SECURITIES BOUGHT AND SOLD.

JAY COOKE & CO.,

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PRESIDENTIAL CAMPAIGN.

FLAGS,

BANNERS AND TRANSPARENCIES.

WM. F. SCHEIBLE,

No. 49 S. THIRD STREET,

Above Chesnut, Philadelphia.

MANUFACTURER OF

FLAGS,

BANNERS,

TRANSPARENCIES,

AND LANTERNS.

Political Campaign Clubs fitted out with Lanterns, Badges, Banners, and Flags, at reasonable rates. je6 3m

FOR THE ARMY AND NAVY

EVANS & HASSALL,

MILITARY FURNISHERS,

No. 418 ARCH STREET,

PHILADELPHIA.

Banners, Regimental and Company Flags, Swords, Sashes, Belts, Peasants, Epaulets, Hats, Caps, Canteens, Haversacks, Camp Kits, Field Glasses, Spurs, and everything pertaining to the complete outfit of Army and Navy Officers.

A liberal discount allowed to the trade. my19-3m

NET CASH DRUG HOUSE.

WRIGHT & SIDDALL,

No. 119 Market Street

BETWEEN FRONT AND SECOND STREETS.

G. W. WRIGHT. P. H. SIDDALL.

DRUGGISTS, PHYSICIANS, AND GENERAL STOREKEEPERS,

Can find at our establishment a full assortment of Imported and Domestic Drugs, Popular Patent Medicines, Paints, Coal Oil, Window Glass, Prescription Vials, &c., at as low prices as genuine first-class goods can be sold.

FINE ESSENTIAL OILS

For Confectioners, in full variety, and of the best quality.

Cochineal, Bengal Indigo, Madder, Pot Ash, Cudbear, Soda Ash, Alum, Oil of Vitriol, Annatto, Copperas, Extract of Logwood, &c., FOR DYERS' use, always on hand, at lowest net cash prices.

PURE SPICES FOR FAMILY USE,

Ground expressly for our sales, and to which we invite the attention of those in want of reliable articles.

Also, *INDIGO, STARCH, MUSTARD, &c., of extra quality.*

Orders by mail, or city post, will meet with prompt attention, or special quotations will be furnished when requested.

WRIGHT & SIDDALL,

Wholesale Drug Warehouse,

jal1-1y No. 119 MARKET Street, above Front.

TRUSSES, BRACES, &c., skilfully adjusted by C. H. NEEDLES, cor. of TWELFTH and RACE Streets. Ladies' Department for same, conducted by ladies, TWELFTH Street, first door below Race. The most complete and varied stock on hand, consisting, in part, of Trusses, Supporters, Shoulder Braces, Belts, Bandages, Elastic Stockings, Syringes, Articles for Nursery, Sick Room, &c. je10-3m

PHILADELPHIA SURGEONS' BANDAGE INSTITUTE, No. 14 North NINTH Street, above Market. Ruptures radically cured by B. C. EVERITT'S Premium Patent Graduating Pressure Truss. Superior Elastic Belts, Elastic Stockings, Supporters, Shoulder Braces, Suspenders, Crutches, &c.

Ladies attended by Mrs. B. C. EVERITT. my25-1y

THE ARTIFICIAL HAND.

H. A. GILDEA,

Inventor and Manufacturer of the

ARTIFICIAL ARM,

Approved and adopted

BY THE

SURGEON-GENERAL OF THE UNITED STATES,

for Soldiers,

Has permanently located his Office and Factory at No. 512 S. FOURTH Street, six doors below Spruce, Philada.

je 20-3m

GROVER & BAKER'S FIRST PREMIUM

ELASTIC STITCH

SEWING MACHINES,

THE BEST IN USE.

ap28 No. 730 CHESNUT Street.

WANTED TO SELL OR EXCHANGE, Elliptic Sewing Machine,

The Grover & Baker Sewing Machine,

The Singer do.

And all the principal Sewing Machines. All machines from these principal offices.

Also, all kinds of Second-Hand Machines, for Sale and Repaired at the new office of

LEAVITT & FAULKNER,

No. 180 N. EIGHTH Street,

(Over ten years with Singer & Co.)

Ladies taught to operate. je14-9m

CHEAP, CHEAP, CHEAP Pianos, Harmoniums, and Melodeons, at cost, during the present dull season, at MARSH'S MUSIC STORE, No. 1102 CHESNUT Street. jy30-3t

BISTEY'S

COTTAGE ORGANS.

Not only UNEXCELLED but UNEQUALLED in purity of Tone and Power, designed especially for Churches and Schools, but found to be equally well adapted to the Parlor and Drawing Room. For sale only by

P. M. BRUCE,

No. 30 N. SEVENTH Street.

Also, a complete assortment of the Perfect Melodeon constantly on hand. my19-3m

G. W. SIMONS & BROTHER,

SANSOM STREET HALL, PHILADELPHIA,

MANUFACTURERS OF

JEWELRY,

FINE SWORDS

AND

MILITARY GOODS IN EVERY VARIETY.

JAMES BARBER'S

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

CLOCK ESTABLISHMENT,

S. E. corner SECOND and CHESNUT Streets, Philad'a.

AGENCY FOR THE PATENT

EQUALIZING THIRTY-DAY CLOCKS,

A very desirable article for Churches, Hotels, Banks, Counting-House, Parlors, &c.

Also, MANUFACTURER OF FINE GOLD PENS.

CLOCKS REPAIRED AND WARRANTED.

je15-1y Clock Trimmings of every description.

WM. A. GRAY, N. E. CORNER OF SIXTH and MINOR Streets, buys Diamonds, Watches, Gold, Silver, and Lead Tickets.

THOSE IN WANT OF MONEY, CALL.

All business confidential. my16-3m

PAINTINGS PAINTING!!

No. 47 S. THIRD STREET,

ABOVE CHESNUT,

Philadelphia.

FAHY & BROTHER,

HOUSE, SIGN, AND ORNAMENTAL PAINTERS.

Graining, Glazing, Gilding on Glass, Kalsomining, Paper Varnishing, &c. ap16 tf

REMOVAL.—THOMAS M. FLOWMAN, Carpenter and Builder, has removed his shop from No. 26 Strawberry street to No. 220 CARTER Street, adjoining the old Post Office Building. Having increased facilities for carrying on the business on a small city, he hopes to receive a share of public patronage. 1m*

FINANCIAL.

NEW

NATIONAL LOAN

AT PAR.

Interest 7 3-10 in Lawful Money.

COUPONS ATTACHED.

INTEREST PAYABLE EACH SIX MONTHS.

The principal is payable in lawful money, at the end of three years. Or, the holder has the right to demand at that time

The 5-20 Bonds at Par Instead of the Cash.

This privilege is valuable, as those 5-20 Bonds are our most popular Loan, and are now selling at eight per cent. premium.

Subscriptions received in the usual manner, and the appeal and proposals of the Secretary of the Treasury, together with our Circulars, and all necessary information, will be furnished on application at our office.

JAY COOKE & CO.,

jy27-10t No. 114 S. THIRD Street.

FREDK. STEEB & CO.,

BANKERS,

No. 30 S. THIRD STREET,

BUY AND SELL

GOLD, SILVER, AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

STOCKS

BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION. jm11

CLARKSON & CO.,

BANKERS,

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PHILADELPHIA.

Government Securities of all Issues Purchased and for Sale. Stocks, Bonds, and Gold Bought and Sold on Commission.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

Collections Promptly Made. fe5-tf

SMITH & RANDOLPH,

No. 16 S. THIRD STREET,

BANKERS AND BROKERS.

Specie, Stocks, Quartermasters' Vouchers and Checks, and all Government Securities Bought and Sold. jm12

GOLD, GOLD, GOLD,

SILVER AND BANK NOTES

WANTED.

DE HAVEN & BROTHER,

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BANKERS AND EXCHANGE BROKERS,

No. 54 S. THIRD STREET.

DEALERS IN

SPECIE, BANK NOTES, AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Stocks Bought and Sold on Commission. Collections promptly made. ap30-tf

STOCKS AND SECURITIES

BOUGHT AND SOLD

ON COMMISSION,

DE HAVEN & BROTHER,

No. 40 S. THIRD STREET.

SPECIAL NOTICE

TO THE

HOLDERS

OF THE

Small 7-30 U. S. Treasury Notes.

SEVEN-THIRTY NOTES,

OF THE DENOMINATIONS OF

50's AND 100's,

CAN NOW BE CONVERTED IN

BONDS OF THE LOAN OF 1881,

OF THE SAME DENOMINATION.

For information, apply at the office of

JAY COOKE & CO.,

BANKERS,

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SEVENTH

NATIONAL BANK,

No. 216 MARKET STREET,

(CORNER OF STRAWBERRY.)

Capital $125,000.

To be Increased to $500,000.

DIRECTORS.

HENRY C. MORRIS of Morris, Tasker & Co., Pascal Iron Works, Fifth and Tasker sts.

CHARLES S. CLOSE, of Close & Nesbit, Builders, No. 311 Reed street.

JAMES M. PRESTON, Manufacturer of Woolen Goods, Manayunk.

J. A. WATERS, of J. A. Waters & Co., Wholesale Grocers, No. 130 Market street.

S. B. COUGHLIN, Real Estate No. 602 N. Thirtee the street.

WM. F. CLYDE, Agent Philad'a and New York Express S. B. Co., No. 16 S. Delaware Ave.

GEORGE W. HILL, Manufacturer of Carpetings, No. 126 N. Third street.

J. W. SOUDER, Wholesale Boots and Shoes, No. 160 Market street.

J. E. BEHAVEN, Importer of Wines, Brandies, &c., Nos. 50 and 52 S. Delaware Avenue.

This Bank having been duly authorized to commence business under the National Currency Act, is now prepared to receive DEPOSITS, make Collections, and transact a General BANKING BUSINESS.

Discount days on TUESDAY and FRIDAY of each week.

J. Z. DEHAVEN, President.

E. S. HALL, Cashier.

PHILADELPHIA, June 20, 1864. 3m*

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR MATERIALS FOR THE Navy.

NAVY DEPARTMENT,

BUREAU OF EQUIPMENT AND RECRUITING,

July 18, 1864.

Sealed Proposals to furnish materials for the navy, for the year ending 30th June, 1865, will be received at the Bureau of Equipment and Recruiting, until the 15th day of August next, at 10 o'clock, A. M., when the bids will be opened without regard to any accidental detention of mails or other causes.

The materials and articles embraced in the classes named are particularly described in the printed schedules, any of which will be furnished to such as desire to offer, or application to the commandants of the respective yards, or to the navy agents nearest thereto, and those of all the yards upon application to the Bureau. This division into classes being for the convenience of dealers in each, such portions only will be furnished as are actually required for bids. The commandants and navy agents of each station will, in addition to the schedules of classes at their own yards, have a copy of the schedules of the other yards for examination only, from which it may be judged whether it will be desirable to make application for any of the classes of those yards.

Others must be made for the whole of the class at any yard upon one of the printed schedules, or in strict conformity therewith, or they will not be considered. In comparing the classes, the price stated in the column of prices will be the standard, and the aggregate of the class will be carried out according to the prices stated.

It is required of bidders to avoid erasures and substitution of figures, and to see that the amounts are correctly carried out.

The contracts will be awarded to the lowest bona fide bidder who gives proper security for its fulfilment. The bureau reserves the right to reject all bids for any class, if deemed exorbitant.

All articles must be of the very best quality, to be delivered at the navy yards in good order, and in all other respects, and packages, properly secured, when the time of the contractor, as the case may be, at the expense and risk of the contractor, and in all respects subject to the inspection, measurement, count, weight, &c., of the yard where received, and to the entire satisfaction of the commandant thereof.

Bidders are referred to the commandant of the respective yards for samples, instructions, or particular descriptions of the articles; and all other information deemed proper will be given to artizens of American manufacture.

Every offer, as required by law of 18th August, 1841, must be accompanied by a written guaranty, the form of which is hereunto given, and also by a certificate signed by the Collector of Internal Revenue for the district in which he resides, that he has a license to deal in the articles he proposes to furnish, or an affidavit signed by himself, and sworn to before some magistrate authorized as a minister each oath, that he is a manufacturer of, or regular dealer in the articles he offers to supply; and has a license as such manufacturer or dealer.

Those only whose offers may be accepted will be notified, and the contract will be forwarded as soon thereafter as practicable, which they will be required to execute within ten days after its receipt at the post office or navy agency named by them.

The contracts will bear date the day the notification is given, and deliveries can be demanded

In case the bid amount will be required to sign the contract, and their responsibility certified to by a United States District Judge, United States District Attorney, Collector or Navy Agent. An additional security, twenty per centum will be withheld from the amount of the bills until the contract shall have been completed; and eighty per centum of each bill, approved in triplicate by the commandants of the respective yards, will be paid by the Navy Agent at the points of delivery—unless requested by the contractor to be paid at another Navy Agency—within ten days after warrants shall have been passed by the secretary of the Treasury.

It is stipulated in the contract that if default be made by the parties of the first part in delivering all or any of the articles mentioned in any class bid for in the contract, or the quality at such time and place as above provided there, and in that case the contractor and his sureties will forfeit and pay to the United States a sum of money not exceeding twice the amount of such class, which may be received from time to time, according to the act of Congress, in that case provided, approved March 3, 1863.

No bids for more than one yard must be enclosed in one envelope, and the same must be distinctly endorsed on the outside, "Proposals for Materials for the Navy, for the Navy Yard at (name the yard)," and addressed "To the Chief of the Bureau of Equipment and Recruiting, Navy Department, Washington, D. C."

FORM OF ORDER.

Which, from a firm, must be signed by all the members.

I, ——, of ——, in the State of ——, hereby agree to furnish and deliver in the respective Navy Yards of the articles named in the classes hereto annexed, according to the provisions or the schedules therefor, and in conformity with the advertisement of the Bureau of Equipment and Recruiting, dated July 18, 1864. Should my offer be accepted, I request to be addressed at ——, and the contract sent to the Navy Agent at ——, or to ——, for signatures and certificates.

(Signature) A.

Evening Telegraph

TUESDAY, AUGUST 2, 1864.

EXTRACTS FROM REBEL PAPERS.

Later from Atlanta—General Hood's Address to his Army—Confederate View of Grant's Last Movement—The Siege of Petersburg—The Peace Negotiations.

From the Richmond Examiner, July 27.

The telegram from Atlanta shows that the enemy has again been repulsed in an attempt to break our lines. It appears that Sherman, in imitation of Grant, commenced shelling the city, without giving notice of his intention, thus exposing the lives of women and children to danger. In every respect do the Yankees violate the usages of civilized warfare, *and for each non-combatant* killed, at least *four prisoners* ought to suffer death.

The address of General Hood to his troops is spirited and *to the point*; yet some will perceive in it a *slight reflection* upon the policy of the late commander of the Army of Tennessee.

THE ATLANTA TELEGRAMS.

From the Richmond Dispatch, July 27.

ATLANTA, July 25.—The enemy made an attempt last night to break our lines, but was repulsed by Cheatham after a conflict of one hour.

During the day quiet prevailed around the city, the only demonstrations being occasional picket firing. At midday to-day the Yankees opened with shell again upon the city, shelling it one hour with some vigor. No notice of his intention to shell the city was given, to enable the women and children to be removed to places of safety. His barbarous violation of the usages of civilized warfare only enabled him to murder a few non-combatants. Most of the shells came from 20-pounder Parrott guns in position on the line of the Western Atlanta Railroad, with occasional missiles from another gun east of the city.

The gallant operations of Wednesday and Friday seem to have impressed the Yankees with a wholesome desire to strengthen their flanks, which they are now doing. Their display of rocket signals has been brilliant, indicating some movement on their part.

The following address to the troops was read this morning:—

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF TENNESSEE, IN THE FIELD, July 26.—Soldiers:—Experience has proved to you that safety in the battle consists in getting into close quarters with the enemy. Guns and forts are the only terrific indications of victory. The value of troops is easily estimated, too, by the number of those recored. If your enemy is allowed to continue the operation of flanking you out of position, your cause is ruined. Your own brilliant success proves your ability to prevent it. You have but to will it, and God will grant us the victory we ask for your commander and your country have confidently expect.

J. B. HOOD, General.

Brigadier-General F. A. Shoup has been appointed Chief-of-Staff of this army to-day.

From the Atlanta Intelligencer.

Butler, the Beast—Grant, the Butcher—Sherman, the Brute—what a precious trio—what heaven-defying, monstrous specimens of humanity these three Federal Generals constitute! The first, base and corrupt and brutal as he is recognized to be by the civilized world, is outdone by the wholesale butchery of the second; and the third is not far behind the second in his violations of all the rules of civilized warfare and the horrid sacrifices of human life—even of the lives of his own men.

The beast directs his tyranny and brutality mostly against individuals, and mostly against what he may well term his enemies; the butcher has no regard for human life, and slaughters by wholesale his drunken soldiery—made drunk that they may be unconsciously driven to the slaughter—without even a care resting upon his conscience at the blood he causes to be shed, or the decency to care for the dead carcasses, over the putrid bodies of which he forces other legions to tread to be offered as similar sacrifices; while the brute upon the hills and valleys of Cherokee Georgia, in his "on to Atlanta," strives to imitate the butcher.

The three monsters who led the Yankee forces, inanimate with human blood, have had their day and time, but neither the bestiality of the one, the butchery of the other, nor the brutality of the third, can save them, and the men they lead, from the heaven-inflicted punishment due to the enormous crimes which, under the color of war, they have been committing. Amid it all, our brave armies and their gallant leaders stand firm. They have no fears of the result—why should we, or those of us at home? Let it be beast, butcher, or brute, who leads the robbers on to Atlanta or to Richmond, the world will see that those who stand ready to defend either position will do so bravely, and with success. Oceans of blood may flow, but the victory will be ours.

FROM RICHMOND AND PETERSBURG.

From the Richmond Examiner, July 27.

General Early's victory in the valley has had the desired effect upon Grant. It has convinced him of the importance of doing something "on the line" at once, instead of idling away the summer, now more than half gone, shelling the little town of Petersburg. His first step has been to increase his force, already strong on the north bank of the James at Deep Bottom. He sent over some troops on Saturday, and on Tuesday night threw over Hancock's Corps, thereby increasing his force on this side of the river to twenty thousand men. He also sent over on Tuesday night twenty-two pieces of cannon.

His force at Deep Bottom is ascertained to consist of the 10th, 19th, and Hancock's Corps. Hancock is probably in command.

This force assumed the offensive at an early hour yesterday morning, resting their left on Deep Bottom, with their right stretched away to the northeast towards White Oak Swamp.

Between eight and nine o'clock, A. M., yesterday, the first collision in this quarter took place at New Market, which is a mile north of Deep Bottom and twelve miles from Richmond by the New Market road. We have no particulars of the fight except that the enemy were so far successful as to capture four of our cannon. We did not hear of their taking any prisoners, and consider it hardly possible that they could have done so, if the accounts that reach us of the rapidity with which our men ran be true. The fight lasted but a few moments and was probably brought about accidentally, the enemy stumbling upon us before either they or we were aware of it. Some musketry skirmishing was kept up during the remainder of the day.

THE LATEST.

By a letter received late last night we learn that the guns captured belonged to the 1st Rockbridge Battery, Captain Graham. They were 20-pounder Parrott guns, taken from the enemy at Harper's Ferry. We lost no prisoners and no horses.

It is useless to speculate upon Grant's plans. The present indications are that he proposes making his next attack upon our lines at three points simultaneously—Deep Bottom, Fort Drury, and Petersburg. We see no reason to feel the least apprehension. As we have before remarked, we believe in appreciating the necessity of doing something, and that quickly.

PETERSBURG.

Grant is as yet quiet in front of Petersburg. His mortar firing and cannonading have slackened in the past few days. He is said to be mining. He has been reported to be doing this for a month. It is quite time he was springing some of his mines.

THE PETERSBURG TELEGRAMS.

PETERSBURG, July 26.—To-day (the forty-second of the siege) was decidedly the most quiet of the campaign. There was scarcely any picket firing, and not more than one or two discharges of artillery.

[SECOND DESPATCH.]

PETERSBURG, July 27.—The prediction of the Philadelphia *Inquirer* of the 22d seems likely to be realized soon on the north bank of the James river. Hancock's 2d Corps, which was in our front a few days ago, has gone there, and, perhaps, other Yankee forces. An engagement occurred there to-day, but full particulars have not transpired.

The 19th Corps of the Yankee army appeared in front of Bermuda Hundred. In front of this place all is comparatively quiet, though Grant is still digging. A citizen of California was sent into our lines under flag of truce yesterday on private business.

—Mrs. Emma Willard, of Troy, who was captured by the Rebels at Magnolia Station, and concerning whom there has been considerable anxiety shown by her friends, has been released.

—The town of Denning, in Ulster county, N. Y., challenges the State. It claims that with a voting population at the beginning of the war of 870, it has sent 102 men into the service.

—Samuel D. Bell, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of New Hampshire, has resigned his office, the resignation to take effect August 1. He was elevated to the Supreme Bench in 1855, and was appointed Chief Justice in 1859.

—A copperhead had troubled with his treasonable talk a family in Keokuk, Iowa, the youngest member of whom was a little girl of three years. She said to him at one of his visits:—"Da home, toppy head; do home twick." He left.

—A robin's nest was found lately in a tree at the Oneida Community, which had interwoven in its structure twenty-nine lady's collars, all of which had been purloined by the birds from the grass-plot where they were placed after the wash.

—Rev. Dr. Thompson, late of Buffalo, but now of the Second Presbyterian Church in Cincinnati, having recently married, his congregation tendered him a gift of $2,500. His regular salary is $4,000, and there is talk of putting it permanently at $5,000.

PRAYER FOR RAIN.

Oh, for rain! the gentle rain!
For the sweet, refreshing rain!
For the gushing, rushing, patt'ring, dripping rain,
Let us pray!

Oh, to wake up in the night
To the music of the rain;
To its liquid fingers beating
On the hot and dusty pane!
And to listen to the showers
Through the dark and sultry hours
Come and go!
And to know
That the drooping little flowers
Have not fixed their patient eyes
On the brazen, burning skies
All in vain
For the rain!

And to know that in the valley,
In the forest and the plain,
Are a thousand thousand famish'd things
Rejoicing in the rain.

That the meadows will be seen
In their livery of green,
As though sweet May awhile
Had returned again to smile!
And no more the shrunken river
Is through dusty channel creeping;
But, with laughing eddies dimpled,
To its mother-wave is leaping!

And to know this blessed night,
There are hearts of humble trust
Thanking Him who sends His rain
On the evil and the just;
And that now ter many an eye
Are drops of gladness shed
On lit'le lips that whisper'd last,
"Our Father—daily bread!"
And to feel that on the morrow,—
With the first flush of the day,—
What a cloud of anxious sorrow
With the clouds will pass away!

For the rain, the gentle rain,
For the sweet, refreshing rain,
For the gushing, rushing, patt'ring, dripping rain,
Let us pray!

Boston, July, 1864. C. HENRY ST. JOHN.

THE ORGANIZATION OF THE LONDON POLICE.

The Metropolitan Police, and What is Paid for Them.

From Chambers' Journal.

A certain celebrated stranger, who lately received much honor amongst us, took occasion to pay homage to the London police, and—though there were their merits—to their brethren in the country. He said—"When I speak of the English police, I take off my hat;" and the reports add, that the great man "suited the action to the word." It is not often these useful men receive such public and comprehensive praise, so let them lay it to heart. More frequently, the members of the force are regarded as the fittest subjects for a joke; and from *Punch* down to the street Arab any body's pleasantry at the expense of a policeman is considered to be perfectly justifiable.

No one with a grain of sense would expect policemen to be ubiquitous, yet it is always considered witty to remark on their arrival at the close of a fray. Perhaps the equanimity with which these "belted knights" accept "the chad" with which they are often greeted, has a tendency to pique the satirical faculties of observers. Somehow, the policeman learns to affect, or really acquires, a preternatural gravity of demeanor worthy of a police-opher. He can also readily assume the smile sardonic over cases of simulated distress, or when his experienced eye detects the result of strong potations in some poor wretch, whom the credulous bystander regards as suffering from mortal illness.

The task which is daily imposed on the ordinary police constable is not an easy one. In our crowded streets he has to preserve the greatest degree of order that is compatible with the smallest amount of interference on his part. To do this requires the constant exercise of common sense, and, not seldom, a good deal of tact. No set regulations, however skilfully devised in Scotland Yard, can supersede the necessity for that prompt judgment which the policeman must form in the streets of London. No doubt he errs sometimes, for even a policeman cannot always keep his temper, or act with the dignity of a judge. He has often to decide between conflicting assertions of the most positive kind, and to discriminate between fraud and misfortune; his deliberations having generally to be conducted amidst a crowd of differing counsellors.

The ordinary police constable is taken from those who are roughly spoken of as "the masses" of our population. His rate of remuneration, though somewhat above that of a town laborer, is less than that of most art sans. It is needful that he should have had some elementary education, but that is now generally possessed by the class from which he is taken; so that the habitual discretion and moderation of conduct displayed by the policeman, may be considered to represent the average of those qualities as possessed by the ordinary workman in England.

So valuable an organization as the police force, so essential to the social order of this great metropolis and the comforts of its denizens, cannot be maintained without considerable aggregate cost. Few, however, who fairly examine the various items of expenditure for the metropolitan police will find much to criticise. Every ratepayer can easily satisfy himself as to how the money is spent, as the complete system of payments and receipts is annually brought out by Sir Richard Mayne, and presented to Parliament. The annual return was printed a few weeks ago, and contains a full account of all payments made, up to December 31, 1863, for the following purposes:—"The Metropolitan Police, the Police Superannuation Fund, Public Carriages, and Police Courts."

There are also two appendices, one of them consisting of a detailed statement of the gross rentals on which the rate is charged, and the net amounts levied for police purposes in every "parish, township, precinct, and place" of the metropolitan district. The district not only comprises—always excepting the territory of the Lord Mayor—the whole of Middlesex and the shipping on the river, but it extends into the four counties of Kent, Surrey, Essex, and Herts, in all of which Sir R. Mayne possesses magisterial jurisdiction, as he does also, we believe, in two other counties besides.

Appendix "B" in the return recites the respective numbers in each of the four classes of police officers, with the salaries and allowances enjoyed in each division. The total number of men in the force is 7327. Of these there are in the first rank—that of superintendents—23, of whom 17 receive £250 per annum, five have smaller sums, and only one has a larger salary. There are 200 inspectors, 150 having annual salaries of £164. Of sergeants there are 768, of whom 731 are paid £1 4s. 6d. per week. The constables, the rank and file of the force, number 6326. Upwards of 4000 receive 19s., and 1847 have £1 1s. per week; a very few receive 18s.; and, besides their clothing, all the constables have an allowance of house-coal.

Not only have all the policemen firesides of their own, but several of them are so for-unate as to have a wife at home; this, indeed, is only a natural result of the opportunities which the force enjoy in their daily inspection of the "eligible" throughout this great city. It appears that the authorities approve of matrimony in the case of these guardians of our homes, for the wedded constable receives forty pounds of coal weekly all the year round, whilst his bachelor comrade has the allowance reduced to half during the four summer months.

Whilst Mr. Gladstone seeks only to entice the working classes into habits of forethought, the police are made provident by rule; for the same system that compels them to wear a blue coat also obliges them to lay up a store for old age. From the salaries of, we believe, all the four ranks of the police force there are deducted certain definite sums, that go to form a superannuation allowance. The different rates of these deductions are not stated; but the total sum subtracted from the wages of the force during last year was £7562; nearly half as much more was taken for "stoppages during sickness," and £300 as fines for misconduct, making an aggregate of £11,904 contributed by the police towards their own future comforts out of the rates of salary enumerated above. Yet the force as a whole is generously dealt with, for the superannuants—1930 in last year—received £55,287; that is, nearly five times the amount contributed by the force; and we observe in another part of these returns an item of £114, which was also paid in pensions and allowances to widows and children of policemen who had died from injuries received in the execution of their duty. Nearly £3600 is also obtained towards this fund from the fines by the magistrates on drunk and disorderly persons, and for assaults on the police; and the sale of policemen's "old clo'," produced £1516 in aid of the same purpose. But the larger portion of the superannuation fund—£38,246—is supplied from the general fund of the metropolitan police, which is itself provided from national sources by parliamentary vote.

There are rate-payers who are apt to "consider too curiously" as to parochial expenditure, and in so doing give themselves needless anxiety. Some of these may query to themselves, "Whose money is it that pays the policemen who are always to be seen at the Houses of Parliament and other public buildings, as well as in theatres and many private establishments?" Such economists may rest assured that these special services of the police are all charged to the institutions that receive them, the respective payments being placed to the debit of the metropolitan police fund. The Admiralty is the largest customer for police supervision; that department paid £33,015 for such service, and the War Office—for policemen at Aldershott and other stations—paid £10,000.

For their attendance at the Treasury Offices and Houses of Parliament, £857 was paid; at the Royal Mint, £400; and at the Record Office, £419. The Ecclesiastical, Science, and Art Museum of the Board of Trade cost for police guardianship, £2546; the British Museum, £750; and the two National Galleries—at Trafalgar Square and South Kensington—cost £1005 for the protection of their priceless treasures. The Inland Revenue Office paid £1283, mainly for the services of the police at Somerset House; and a similar sum was paid by the trustees of Greenwich Hospital. Public companies, including such as the Crystal Palace and Railway Companies, together with private individuals, contribute an aggregate of £3614 towards the expenses of the police; and the Theatres paid £503.

Besides those sums directly contributed in return for police services received, the nation takes its part, to some extent, along with the metropolitan rate-payers, in paying its quota of police-rates on account of the large portions of land in the city of Westminster that are occupied by public buildings. The total amount levied by rate-warrants for the purposes of the metropolitan police is £461,803, of which sum £115,376 is paid by Government as national rate-payer. Of the remainder of the total cost of the police in 1863—which was £554,247,—£27,733 was defrayed by parliamentary votes, and the residue by the payments for special services, from which we have above selected a few of the principal items.

Appendix "A" in the return consists of a list of over two hundred lines, enumerating every "parish, township, precinct, and place" in the district, together with a specification of the rental in each, and the sum charged upon and received for the purposes of the metropolitan police. The medical designations of many "hamlets" and "liberties" illustrate that regard for ancient usage which is such a natural characteristic; and the immense disparity in the various amounts shows a truly British disregard for regularity. In these respects, the return exhibits a striking contrast to the rectangles and parallelograms which are so precious in the eyes of French and American administrators.

This table is very suggestive of rapid change, when compared with the distribution of London population thirty years ago, and the growth of metropolitan house-property within that period. Still more striking is it when compared with the statistics in the early part of last century; then Marylebone was a small village, distant nearly a mile from any part of London, and St. Pancras was "a hamlet two miles north of the city."

In the return before us, the rental for the parish of Marylebone is entered at £983,583, and its net contribution for the purposes of the police in 1863 is £24 589; these are the largest sums in the list. St. George's, Hanover square, is nearly as rich a parish; and then St. Pancras comes next with a rental of £856,418, and a police rate of £28,547. St. Mary's, Islington, comprises property of £690,359 in annual value, contributing £17,258 for police purposes; and St. Mary's, Lambeth, pays about £1000 a year less. The parish of Paddington is nearly as large, and contributes nearly £16,000 to the rate.

The parishes possessing much exceed any other in extent and value of property. St. James', Westminster, takes precedence in the second class, having a rental of £431,502; and Kensington has £408,986. Some of the new suburban districts are probably as much indebted to the services of the police as any, and the rapid increase of expensive house property brings them as good contributors to the fund. Thus, "the precinct of Norwood" now contains property of the annual value of £15,105, and "the hamlet or Penge" is worth £52,480. Croydon, the most extended outpost of London, has now a rental of £153,150, paying £3828 for protection by the police.

The parish of Streatham contains property rented at nearly £60,000 per annum; Tottenham, having a rental of £57,457, pays £1436 for the police, and Edmonton about £300 a year less. Epsom is one of the most distant parishes in the district, and perhaps for that reason its denizens are backward in paying their quota towards the support of Sir R. Maynes' army. Of the very few instances of arrears recorded in this return, Epsom is one of the most conspicuous, for nearly £100 is owing there in the present year. It would be easy, however, these small accounts by the more agreeable and a much greater supply and superintendence of order and of the streets. It is certain that the crowds of idlers on the river, in the immense variety of its speculations, have continued productive during the past three or four years in unwonted and ready payment of toll.

A glance at the map will demonstrate the fact that the Lower Pool and Middle Pool are on the same diametrically straight line, and very distant from each other. The *position of the electrical signal device* between the range of lights from each other about three miles apart, is precisely the same distance. It would therefore not be extraordinary, if by boring wells in this exact line, at some depth or perhaps eight hundred and fifty feet, that the Company's wells may soon float oil of Gas in Holy Depths of Seven Fathoms of water, and enormous profits would thus be the fortunate result to the shareholders of this company.

On the particular tract of land there has been no lease for twenty years, and we are assuming a fair per ton of good Oil, although no depth or Barrels is considered sufficient to have a large flow. Fifty per cent. of the Oil at this well's mouth was reserved as a royalty to its former owner of the land, and will at once inure to the benefit of the company. There are also two other wells on the property, which have been examined, but not drawing a first-rate flow of Oil; a careful day can generally be secured out of them, and no doubt, seems to exist, that they will soon prove highly remunerating wells when bored to a greater depth. Another well is half bored, and promises a satisfactory yield.

Samples of Oil procured from these wells can be seen at the office of the Company, No. 213 WALNUT Street.

The few shares of the old land, comprising one hundred and thirty-one acres, not including the right above to bore two new wells, with the ample sources, &c., to be in running order within a few months; arrangements will be made to accomplish these objects without delay. No subscriptions will be accepted for less than fifty shares.

The vast fortunes reaped by Rock Oil Companies established here and elsewhere are notorious. The Oil trade is at its infancy, and the demand unprecedentedly increasing. Its price is now $12 per barrel at the well's mouth, exclusive of the cask.

Large wells will doubtless be struck at the depth of 850 feet, to which many of the third sand-rock wells have been bored heretofore to the depth of one hundred feet in this vicinity. It is proposed to bore twenty wells on this property during the present year. There is room for one hundred wells, if perfect success attend all of all incumbrances is confidently assured to the Company.

Lists of subscriptions are now open until the 5,000 shares are subscribed, payable $1 per share, to the order of Alderman JAMES McALHEN, the Treasurer of the Company, No. 406 WALNUT Street, or at No. 225 WALNUT Street, or at the office of the Company, No. 213 WALNUT Street.

The public are invited to call for a prospectus. 1p5-tf

CLERK'S OFFICE, COMMON COUNCIL,
PHILADELPHIA, July 5, 1864.

In accordance with a resolution adopted by the Common Council of the City of Philadelphia, on Thursday, the 30th day of June, 1864, the same is published.

"AN ORDINANCE

TO AUTHORIZE AN ADDITIONAL LOAN TO MEET THE EXPENSES INCIDENT TO THE OCCUPANCY OF THE CITY AS A CAMP OF INSTRUCTION.

Is hereby published for public information.

WM. F. SMALL,
Clerk of Common Council.

AN ORDINANCE

TO AUTHORIZE AN ADDITIONAL LOAN TO MEET THE EXPENSES INCIDENT TO THE OCCUPANCY OF THE CITY, AND FOR OTHER PURPOSES.

Section 1. The Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia do ordain, That the Mayor is hereby authorized to borrow a sum not less than par, on the credit of the corporation, such sum or sums of money as may be required by the City Treasurer, from time to time, to provide for the families of volunteers from the city of Philadelphia in the service of the United States, and for the defence of the city, not exceeding in the whole the sum of one hundred thousand dollars, for which interest not to exceed the rate of six per cent. per annum shall be paid half yearly, on the first days of January and July, at the office of the City Treasurer.

The principal of the said loan shall be payable and paid at the expiration of fifty years from the date of the same, and not before without the consent of the holders thereof; and the certificates therefor, in the usual form of such certificates of City Loans, shall be issued in such amounts as the holder may require, but not for any fraction part of one hundred dollars, or, if required, in sums of five hundred or one thousand dollars; and it shall be expressed in said certificates that the said loan is thereby authorized, and the interest thereof payable free from all taxes.

Section 2. The amount of said loan shall be appropriated, distributed, and apportioned for the purposes and in the manner as follows, to wit:—

First Section, forty-nine and dollars;
Second Section, thirty-five and dollars;
Third Section, thirty thousand dollars;
Fourth Section, thirty-five thousand dollars;
Fifth Section, sixty thousand dollars;
Sixth Section, thirty thousand dollars;
Seventh Section, fifty-three thousand dollars;
Eighth Section, fifty-eight thousand dollars;
Ninth Section, forty thousand dollars;
Tenth Section, twenty-five thousand dollars;
Eleventh Section, thirty-eight thousand and five hundred dollars;
Twelfth Section, thirty-four thousand dollars;
Thirteenth Section, thirty-eight thousand dollars;
Fourteenth Section, fifty thousand dollars;
Fifteenth Section, twenty-five thousand dollars;
Sixteenth Section, twenty thousand dollars;
Seventeenth Section, forty-five thousand dollars;
Eighteenth Section, thirty-five thousand dollars;
Nineteenth Section, twenty thousand dollars;
Twentieth Section, seventy-five thousand dollars;
Twenty-first Section, twenty thousand dollars;
Twenty-second Section, eleven thousand dollars;
Twenty-third Section, forty thousand dollars;
Twenty-fourth Section, sixty-eight thousand dollars;
Twenty-fifth Section, twenty-three thousand dollars;
Twenty-sixth Section, twelve thousand dollars.

Item 2. To reimburse the City Treasury, for appropriations already made, chargeable to this loan, forty-nine thousand nine hundred and eight dollars.

Item 3. For contingencies, fifteen thousand five hundred and ninety-two dollars.

Section 3. Whenever any loan shall be made by virtue hereof, there shall be, by force of this ordinance, annually appropriated out of the income of the corporate estates, from time to time raised by taxation, a sum sufficient to pay the interest on said certificates; and the further sum of three-tenths of one per centum on the par value of such certificates shall be appropriated quarterly out of said income and taxes, to a sinking fund, which fund and its accumulations are hereby specially pledged for the redemption and payment of said certificates.

RESOLUTION
TO PUBLISH A LOAN BILL
FOR PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

Resolved, That the Clerk be authorized to publish in two daily newspapers of this city daily, for four weeks, the ordinance presented to Common Council on Thursday, June 16, 1864, entitled—

"AN ORDINANCE
TO AUTHORIZE A LOAN FOR SCHOOL PURPOSES,"

And the said Clerk, at the stated meeting of Councils, after the expiration of four weeks from the first day of said publication, shall present to this Council one of each of said newspapers for every day in which the same shall have been made. 1p0-4w

VANCE STEWART
ROCK OIL COMPANY.
Incorporated June 29, 1864.
Capital, $300,000.
60,000 SHARES.....$5 A SHARE—PAR.

Subscription $1 each share to original subscribers for 50,000 shares, payable $1 each down upon subscribing, and two other instalments of $1 each, payable on the 25th July and 25th August, 1864, respectively.

TEN THOUSAND SHARES
Reserved for Benefit of the Company.

The land purchased by the Vance Stewart Rock Oil Company contains one hundred and thirty-one acres, in the very core of the oil region, one thousand five hundred and ten feet on the Allegheny river, in Cranberry township, extending a considerable distance up on both sides of the Lower Two Mile Run, commonly called Van Buren Run. A complete title from Franklin, in Venango county, Pennsylvania. The Allegheny River Terrapene valley at abundant and permanent harvest of an excellent small yield, the numerous wells bordering its banks producing till within even still greater resultsity than the wells along Oil Creek.

It is believed that flow of Oil below the borough of Franklin, on the Allegheny river, will probably never become exhausted, because the same breaking or volcanic disruption or rock dips in a southwesterly direction, consequently the feeds of Oil would be nearer the surface at the upper end, say of Oil Creek, and wells would require to be bored deeper in proportion as they approached the river, whereas, these wells necessarily by the more agreeable and a much greater supply and superintendent code or angle of fall. It is certain that an immense yield on the river, in the immediate vicinity of Franklin, and have continued productive during the past three or four years An unwavering and steady daily product of oil.

A glance at the map will demonstrate the fact that the Lower Two Mile Oil Creek are on the same diametrically straight line, and very distant from each other. The *position of the electrical signal device* between the range of lights from each other about three miles apart, is precisely the same distance. It would therefore not be extraordinary, if by boring wells in this exact line, at some depth or perhaps eight hundred and fifty feet, that the Company's wells may soon float oil of Gas in Holy Depths of Seven Fathoms of water, and enormous profits would thus be the fortunate result to the shareholders of this company.

On the particular tract of land there has been no lease for twenty years, and we are assuming a fair per ton of good Oil, although no depth or Barrels is considered sufficient to have a large flow. Fifty per cent. of the Oil at this well's mouth was reserved as a royalty to its former owner of the land, and will at once inure to the benefit of the company. There are also two other wells on the property, which have been examined, but not drawing a first-rate flow of Oil; a careful day can generally be secured out of them, and no doubt, seems to exist, that they will soon prove highly remunerating wells when bored to a greater depth. Another well is half bored, and promises a satisfactory yield.

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The few shares of the old land, comprising one hundred and thirty-one acres, not including the right above to bore two new wells, with the ample sources, &c., to be in running order within a few months; arrangements will be made to accomplish these objects without delay. No subscriptions will be accepted for less than fifty shares.

The vast fortunes reaped by Rock Oil Companies established here and elsewhere are notorious. The Oil trade is at its infancy, and the demand unprecedentedly increasing. Its price is now $12 per barrel at the well's mouth, exclusive of the cask.

Large wells will doubtless be struck at the depth of 850 feet, to which many of the third sand-rock wells have been bored heretofore to the depth of one hundred feet in this vicinity. It is proposed to bore twenty wells on this property during the present year. There is room for one hundred wells, if perfect success attend all of all incumbrances is confidently assured to the Company.

Lists of subscriptions are now open until the 5,000 shares are subscribed, payable $1 per share, to the order of Alderman JAMES McALHEN, the Treasurer of the Company, No. 406 WALNUT Street, or at No. 225 WALNUT Street, or at the office of the Company, No. 213 WALNUT Street.

The public are invited to call for a prospectus. 1p5-tf

H. DIXON
No. 3 S. Ninth Street,
DEALER IN FANCY AND TOILET GOODS,
UMBRELLAS AND PARASOLS,
Fans, Head Dresses, Perfumery,
French Jewelry, Leather Goods, Work Boxes,
Beads, &c. &c. 6m15-3m

OIL CLOTHS OF EVERY VARIETY,
manufactured and for sale by
BREWSTER, PLAVILL & CO.,
No. 248 DOCK Street, Phila.
1p6-1m*

SECRET DISEASES! SECRET DISEASES!
SAMARITAN'S GIFT!
SAMARITAN'S GIFT!
THE MOST CERTAIN REMEDY EVER USED.
Yes it positively is!
GONORRHŒA, GLEET, STRICTURES, &c.
Contains no Mineral, no Balsam, no Mercury.
One ten pills to be taken to effect a cure.
Cures in from ten to forty days, and recent cases in twenty-four hours. Prepared by a graduate of the University of Pennsylvania, one of the most eminent Doctors and Chemists of the present day.
Two dollars per box, sent by mail to any place in the United States, or wherever.
We challenge those who have despaired of getting cured or who have been served with Balsam Copaiva or Mercury, at once try the
SAMARITAN'S GIFT.
Sent by mail in a plain envelope.
Three single packages, $5. Females, $2.

BLOOD! BLOOD!! BLOOD!!! BLOOD!!!!
SCROFULA, ULCERS, SORES, SPOTS, TETTERS, SCALES, BOILS,
SYPHILIS OR VENEREAL DISEASES, &c., &c.
SAMARITAN'S
ROOT AND HERB JUICES
Is offered to the public as a positive cure.
SYPHILIS, SCROFULA, SCALD HEAD, &c., &c.
The SAMARITAN'S ROOT AND HERB JUICE, is the most potent, certain, and effectual remedy ever prescribed. It reaches and eradicates every particle of the venereal poison so that future generations are forever protected. Take given of this lasting remedy and be healed, and do not trifle with so important a matter as that which you may repent in after years.

DO NOT DESPAIR!
Although you may be pronounced incurable, the SAMARITAN'S ROOT AND HERB JUICES will remove every particle of impurities from the system, as well as all the bad effects of Mercury.

FEMALES! FEMALES!
In many affections with which members of Females suffer, the ROOT AND HERB JUICES will most happily adapted, in Uterine Uterus, in Leucorrhœa, or bearing down, Falling of the Womb, Debility, and for all complaints peculiar to the sex.
Sent by express. Price $1 a bottle, or 6 bottles for $5.
SAMARITAN'S WARD
Is, in cases of Syphilis, used in connection with the Root and Herb Juices. Full directions. Price 75 cents.
The efficacy of these remedies is also accompanied by physicians and parents. They are used in the United States Hospitals, thus restoring health to many of our brave soldiers.
From the Baltimore "Sun":—
WHAT THE SURGEONS SAY OF THE SAMARITAN'S REMEDIES!—
"Post Boscobel, Fort Marshall.
Baltimore, Md., Feb. 20, 1864.
"I have great satisfaction in saying that I have used the Samaritan's Remedies for a number of years in the most customary forms, and have never been met with more ready, discreet, and properly, and have found them respond to my anticipations promptly and effectually. Knowing their composition, I have the fullest confidence in their efficacy, and as I pass my hour of them extensively, I recommend them strongly.
"ALFRED C. BOWERS,
"Assistant Surgeon on New York Volunteers."
Let it be understood that these remedies are as recommended, and will positively cure the diseases for which they are offered.
Sold by S. C. UPHAM,
No. 25 S. Ninth Street.
DESILVER & CO.,
No. 845 CHESTNUT Street.
1p5-1m*2m

STURGES & FROST, No. 9 MECHANIC Street, Newark, N. J., want first-class Agents in all parts of the United States to sell their Patent Governor. Address as above, with two and three cent stamps, for circular and terms.
Agents clear $10 per day. 1p5-thstu 1m

RAILROAD LINES.

NEW RAILROAD LINE SOUTH.
PHILADELPHIA TO BROOKLYN,
THROUGH IN TWO HOURS.
FARE $2.
EXCURSION TICKETS $3, GOOD FOR THREE DAYS.
On and after MONDAY, August 1, 1864, trains will leave foot of WILLIAM Street, Philadelphia, every hour, from 6 A. M. (Sundays excepted), one to the Camden and Atlantic and Raritan and Delaware Bay Railroads to Port Monmouth, and by the commodious steamer Jesse Hoyt, to foot of MARKET Street, Brooklyn, connecting with Myrtle Street Wharf every day (Sundays excepted), at 11 A. M.
Travelers to the city of New York are notified not to apply for passage by this line, the Stock Yards of New Jersey having granted to the Camden and Amboy company the exclusive privilege of carrying passengers and freight between the cities of Philadelphia and New York. 1p2-1

1864. CAMDEN AND ATLANTIC RAILROAD. 1864.
SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.
THROUGH IN TWO HOURS!!!
Four trains daily to Atlantic City.
On and after MONDAY, July 4, trains leave Vine street Ferry as follows:—
Mail, 7 A. M.
Freight, with passenger car attached, 9.15 A. M.
Express (through in 2 hours) 2.00 P. M.
Atlantic Accommodation, 4.15 P. M.
Junction Accommodation, 5.30 P. M.
RETURNING LEAVE ATLANTIC.
Accommodation (Atlantic), 8.00 A. M.
Express, 7.00 A. M.
Freight, 12.00 A. M.
Mail, 4.00 P. M.
Junction Accommodation, 6.00 A. M.
Fare to Atlantic, $2.00. Round Trip Tickets (good only for the day and train on which they are issued) $2.00.
Leave Vine street 10.15 A. M. and 1.00 P. M.
Leave Haddonfield 1.45 P. M. and 2.45 P. M.
ON SUNDAYS.
Mail train for Atlantic leaves Vine street 7.30 A. M.
Leaves Atlantic 4.48 P. M.
1p30-tf JOHN G. BRYANT, Agent.
The fare which was made last year was entirely disappeared, leaving the beaches one of the most delightful on the coast.

NORTH PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.—For BETHLEHEM, DOYLESTOWN, EASTON, SAUCH CHUNK, HAZLETON, WILKESBARRE, and WILLIAMSPORT.
SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.
ADDITIONAL TRAINS.
On and after MONDAY, June 13, 1864, Passenger Trains will leave the New Depot, THIRD Street, above Thompson, for Bethlehem, Philadelphia, daily (Sundays excepted), as follows:—
7 A. M. (Express) for Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Sirksharre, Williamsport.
9.15 A. M. (Accommodation) for Doylestown.
10.15 A. M. (Accommodation) for Fort Washington.
3 P. M. (Accommodation) for Doylestown.
3.45 P. M. (Express) for Bethlehem, Easton, &c.
4.15 P. M. (Accommodation) for Fort Washington.
5.15 P. M. (Accommodation) for Bethlehem, Allentown, and Mauch Chunk.
6.15 P. M. (Accommodation) for Lansdale.
11 P. M. (Accommodation) for Fort Washington.
TRAINS FOR PHILADELPHIA
Leave Bethlehem at 6.30 A. M., 9.30 A. M., and 6.07 P. M.
Doylestown at 6.40 A. M., 3.45 P. M., and 7 P. M.
Lansdale at 6.30 A. M.
Fort Washington at 11.25 A. M. and 2 P. M.
ON SUNDAYS.
Philadelphia for Bethlehem at 9 A. M.
Philadelphia for Doylestown at 9 A. M.
Doylestown for Philadelphia at 7.20 A. M.
Bethlehem for Philadelphia at 4 P. M.
Pullman's Baggage Express will call for and deliver baggage at the depot. Orders may be left at No. 112 S. THIRD Street.
1p2-tf EDWIN CLARK, Agent.

PHILADELPHIA AND TRENTON AND CAMDEN AND AMBOY RAILROAD COMPANIES.
NOTICE.
On and after MONDAY, January 4, 1864, the Trains for New York, leaving Kensington Depot, Philadelphia, at 9.30 A. M. and 2.00 P. M., and the Trains from New York at 9 A. M. and 7.00 P. M., will hereafter run exclusively for the United States Mails and New York and Washington Passengers, and will not take in or let out at any intermediate points.
The 9.30 A. M. and Philadelphia Express from New York to Washington, and the 11.30 A. M. and 8 P. M. Lines from Washington to New York, will continue as at present, and carry passengers to and from the intermediate stations and Philadelphia, as heretofore.
The 2.00 P. M. Line will run as at present.
NEW ARRANGEMENTS BETWEEN PHILADELPHIA AND NEW YORK.
Lines leave Philadelphia, from Kensington Depot, at 12.45 A. M., 4.30, and 10.00 A. M., 12.00 M. (Accommodation), and from Walnut Street Wharf (via Camden), at 6 and 8 A. M., 1 P. M., at 6 P. M., for New York.
And leave New York, from foot of Courtlandt street, at 12 M., 5.30 P. M., 12 M., 4 and 9 P. M., and 12 midnight, and from foot of Barclay street at 6 A. M., and 2 P. M.
WM. A. GATZMER, Agent.
1p5-tf

SHIPPING.

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL touching at Queenstown, Cork Harbor.—The well-known steamers of the Liverpool, New York, and Philadelphia Steamship Company are intended to sail as follows:—
CITY OF WASHINGTON, Saturday, August 6.
CITY OF MANCHESTER, Saturday, August 13.
CITY OF LONDON, Saturday, August 20.
And every succeeding Saturday, at noon, from Pier No. 44 North River.
RATES OF PASSAGE.
Payable in Gold, or its equivalent in currency:—
First Cabin.....$80 00 | Steerage to Liverpool.....$50 00
Second Cabin to London.....60 00 | Steerage to London.....31 00
First Cabin to Paris.....80 00 | Steerage to Paris.....40 00
First Cabin to Hamburg.....80 00